Third Series, No.5

Tuesday, November 13, 1962
Kartika 22, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 13, 1962/ Kartika 22, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock,

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Smuggling of Rice to Pakistan

*154. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amounts of rice are being smuggled out of West Bengal to East Pakistan thereby contributing to scarcity and soaring prices of rice in India; and

(b) if so, what special measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). No such instances on any large scale have come to the notice of Government though the Enforcement Branch of the State Government and the check posts are keeping a vigilant watch on the border.

There has been rise in prices in West Bengal because of lower production of rice there during the 1961-62 crop season as compared to the very good crop of the previous season. To remedy this, distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops has been stepped up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: To what extent has small-scale smuggling in rice been going on: The hon. Minister says that there has been no large-scale smuggling.

Shri Shinde: The point is, the prices which prevail in India near the border areas are higher than the prices prevailing on the East Pakistan side. So, the temptation to smuggle is ruled out in these circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: Only large-scale smuggling comes to the notice of the Government. Otherwise it goes on.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Would the hon. Minister tell us whether any cases have been registered showing that there has been any smuggling against any person and whether any persons have been brought to book on account of these anti-national activities?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): This little smuggling on either side of West Bengal and East Pakistan happens. It is not one way traffic. It is both way traffic. Sometimes it helps. When I say that it does not mean that I allow it or encourage smuggling. Surely it is not of a type that should worry us.

Mr. Speaker: Whether any case has been registered: that was the question.

Shri S. K. Patil: A few cases are always registered and let off. There is not much about it.

Some Hon. Members: Let off.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The question is whether any one has been brought to book. He says they have been let off.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, no one has been brought to book.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that the prices in West Bengal in certain places have gone up. I

want to know to what extent it has gone up and the steps taken by the Government to see that the prices in West Bengal or in other border areas do not go up.

Shri S. K. Patil: When the jute production failed two years ago, there was a very concerted effort in West Bengal in order to increase jute production. Therefore lands, as much as 6 to 7 lakh acres, were transferred from rice to jute. The result was, as was expected, rice production slightly went down. This year, the production will be now coming, I am told, is very good.

Shri Priya Gupta: Did the Government, before sanctioning conversion of paddy growing land into jute growing land, take a census as to whether it will result in shortage of food production or not?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member knows that there is no law in this land by which any Government can do it.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Central Government decision is there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he wants to know whether any census was taken.

Shri Priya Gupta: These are avoiding replies.

Shri S. K. Patil: I am avoiding nothing. I am merely saying as I have said very often that crop planning by legislation has got to be taken. That strengthens the case. As it is, a farmer is free to do anything he likes in his land.

Shri Priya Gupta: Jute cultivation has been imposed on them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि चावल तिब्बत भेजा जा रहा है और उस से वहां क्राएसिस पैदा हो गयी है और मुनाफाखोरी बढ़ गयी है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : इन दिनों इस अनुचित मुनाफाखोरी पर बड़ा रिस्ट्रिक्शन हो गया है और वह चीज नहीं होने पायेगी ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that anti-social elements in Pathankot Tehsil in Punjab and Kathua Tehsil in Jammu and Kashmir State are engaged in smuggling rice to Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: We have gone from eastern region to the northern.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The question is one of smuggling.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order, Sir, the hon. gentleman knows nothing about Pathankot. I represent Pathankot. I know much. Every time he mentions Pathankot and brings in Gurdaspur about which he knows nothing.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Every hon. Member is supposed to know everything.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: He is questioning my integrity....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order now. Next question.

ग्रामदान क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन

***१५५. श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्री ७ अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामदान गांवों और भूदान क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों को कृषि उत्पादन के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ग्रामदान और भूदान क्षेत्रों में स्थापित की गई सहकारी समितियों को १

करोड़ की विशेष निधि में से वित्तीय सहायता देने का निर्णय किया गया है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what is the number of such gramdan villages and to what extent expenditure has been incurred so far?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The number of villages is 4640. As I said, there is no expenditure still out of the special fund. There has been expenditure out of the general fund.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know by what time it is expected that the whole scheme would be put in operation?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: A decision has been taken. We hope to communicate to the States about the scheme very soon. Action will be taken shortly.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि यह जो ४०० के करीब गांव मिले हैं यह अलग अलग राज्यों में है और अलग अलग क्षेत्रों में मिले है और इन को जब सहायता दी जायगी तो क्या इस बात का ख्याल रक्खा जायगा कि जहां की जैसी परिस्थिति हो उसके अनुसार उन को सहायता दी जाय और उसके लिय एक योजना बनाई जाय ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : दरअसल मैंने जैसा कहा कि ४६०० के करीब गांव हैं जो कि ग्रामदान में मिले है । करीब करीब ४५ लाख एकड़ भूमि भूदान में मिली है । अब हर जगह की परिस्थितियां भिन्न भिन्न हैं और इसीलिय एक करोड़ की विशेष निधि इसलिये नहीं है कि हर जगह एक ही किस्म की स्कीम लागू होगी । शौर्ट टर्म कर्ज लोग लेंग, मीडियम टर्म लेंगे और साथ ही लौंग टर्म लेंगे । एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम के लिये जैसी जहां की परिस्थिति होगी वसी उसको सहायता दी जायगी ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government has worked the economics or considered what is the ratio of increased financial assistance to increased production in these areas?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There is no special economics involved in these special areas. It has already been calculated that increased financial assistance through co-operative societies for agricultural production would give increase in agricultural production because through agricultural financial assistance the various States give fertilisers, seeds and other things and with these helps, there is additional production.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister for Agriculture or more precisely the Minister of State for Agriculture, answering a question of mine five months ago said that as much as two-thirds or near about that of the land gifted to Acharya Vinoba Bhave during Bhoodan yatra still remained to be distributed to the landless labourers or co-operative societies. May I know what the position is today, whether a considerable portion of the land which Acharya Vinoba Bhave acquired during his Bhoodan yatra is uncultivable, not fit for cultivation?

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question here. It has nothing to do with the present question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Bhoodan....

Mr. Speaker: It is financial assistance that is to be given to Bhoodan villages and not allotment of land.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question which I put last time was, how much had been given. The Minister said that two-thirds had not been distributed yet.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will realise that here, the stress is financial assistance for agricultural production to cooperative societies in gramdan villages. It is financial assistance. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: How much amount has been set apart in the

Third Five Year Plan for Gramdan villages?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: No specific amount is set apart except the special fund of Rs. 1 crore.

Civilian Pilots

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*156. { **Shri Umanath:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilian pilots trained by Government as are still out of employment; and

(b) whether they are likely to be absorbed in the near future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) 6 Commercial Pilots with current 'B' licences, trained at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, are believed to be unemployed at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Umanath: The Government have spent Rs. 75,000 for training each of them. May I know whether the Government contemplates or have already absorbed any of them or all of them for defence purposes in view of the national emergency and what are the factors which stand in the way of absorbing them?

Shri Mohiuddin: They will be absorbed when they are called upon for duty.

Shri Umanath: What is the number of students still being trained in the Allahabad institute and may I know whether the Government intends to extend the capacity of the Allahabad institute?

Shri Mohiuddin: At present, there are 15 students under training. As regards expansion, of course, that will take place, if necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total number of trained civilian pilots who are unemployed today and the reasons for not absorbing them immediately under the Ministry of Defence to meet the national emergency?

Shri Mohiuddin: If they are called, they will certainly be asked to join and they will be called upon to do the duties.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have a submission to make in this regard. You will remember, Sir, that we had a number of discussions here about these civilian pilots.

Mr. Speaker: What is the information that the hon. Member wants?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is that even the Minister does not know the total number and that is why he is saying like this.

Mr. Speaker: I think that question has been answered many a time before. Has the hon. Minister got the figure in regard to the total number at present?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have stated that there are these trainees who were trained at Allahabad....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am talking of Allahabad, not of China.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have stated that there are six unemployed pilots who have renewed the licence and who are still unemployed. That is the definite information.

Shri Tyagi: This particular question does not relate to Allahabad pilots only, but it is a general question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They were all trained in Allahabad.

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri Tyagi want to put any supplementary question?

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether the Ministry are making a complete survey of the pilots all over the country, in view of the present emergency?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, in view of this emergency, we have got a list of the pilots who have obtained licence, whether the licences are renewed or not.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is there any arrangement between this Ministry and the Defence Ministry to see that these people are absorbed immediately?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, there is always that arrangement. If necesary, they will be absorbed.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I want to know whether there is any particular arrangement in view of this emergency.

Shri Daji: In view of the fact that Government are spending about Rs. 75,000 per person for training, and six are unemployed, and fifteen more are being trained, may I know why there is a lag between the necessity of the country and the training that is being imparted?

Shri Mohiuddin: That question has been discussed long ago. Even the Estimates Committee has gone into this question, and I would request my hon. friend to read the report of the Estimates Committee.

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी : श्रीमन्, क्या ऐसा कोई विधेयक सदन के समक्ष लाए जाने के लिए विचाराधीन है, जिसके अन्तर्गत असैनिक विमान-चालकों को अनिवार्यतः सक्रिय सैनिक कर्त्तव्यों के लिये बुलाया जा सके ?

Shri Mohiuddin: The Defence Ministry has got full powers, and Government have got full powers to call any person for duty under the Defence of India Ordinance, and they can call them. We have got the list of the pilots who were licensed, whether their licences have been renewed in 1962 or not. That list is there with us.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I wanted to know whether it was proposed to call them.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri A. P Jain.

Shri A. P. Jain: Supersonic jet planes require specially trained pilots. Has the Ministry given any thought to the question whether it should give any further training to pilots who have not received jet training?

Shri Mohiuddin: There is some misunderstanding about the training given at Allahabad. The training in Allahabad is only in the elementary science and the practice of flying aircraft.

Mr. Speaker: That is what the hon. Member means, namely that this elementary training should be supplemented by advanced training for jet planes.

Shri Mohiuddin: That is not the training given at Allahabad. After these trainees have passed the examination, the airlines take them over and give them further training, or the Defence Ministry takes them over and gives them further training, and that further training may ultimately go up even to the supersonic jet training level.

Diesel Locomotive Project

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*157. **Shri P. Kunhan**
Shri A. K. Gopalan
Shri Buta Singh
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far by the Diesel Locomotive Project;

(b) how long will it take to complete the project; and

(c) what are the terms of the agreement between Government and the American Company?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Development and construction are in hand both in Factory and Township area and approximately 15 per cent overall progress has been made.

(b) The Project is expected to be completed by March 1967.

(c) A Statement giving broad details of the agreement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 32].

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether the agreement with Messrs. Alco Products Inc. of America prevents us from purchasing more diesel locomotives from other countries?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Why should we purchase when we manufacture ourselves? There is no need.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know what the annual production of these diesel locomotives would be?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is a phased programme. The annual production would be of the order of about 150 by the end of 1967.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement I find that the firm will also arrange for the training of Government personnel in America and submit a detailed scheme for training of artisans and supervisors in India. May I know whether any scheme has been chalked out under which some Government servants could be trained, and if so, when?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Our trainees will be sent as and when required. They are under training in India already.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Pending the completion of this project, which the hon. Minister said would take another five years, what is the estimated expenditure that we have to incur for importing diesel locomotives up to the year 1967?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That would be a different question altogether, for which the answers have been given earlier, namely that our total requirement would be of the order of about 550 diesel locomotives in the 3rd Plan Period. We have imported some already, and some are on the way. In the meantime, the gap will be filled by imports. Let me clear up the position in regard to the programme of manufacture. The production target is 150 per annum in 1967. We have got a phased programme. In 1963-64, it will be 12; in 1964-65 it will be 29, and in 1965-66 it will be 54.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने ट्रेनों को बिजली से चलाने की सिफारिश की है और इससे डीजल लोकोमोटिव का काम हल्का हो गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खान): जिस इलाके में बिजली से चलने वाली गाड़ियां आ जाती हैं, डीजल के इंजनों को वहां से हटा कर दूसरे इलाके में भेज दिया जाता है । यह सही है कि इस हद तक उस ईलाके में डीजल लोकोमोटिव का काम कुछ खत्म सा हो जाता है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that the firm will be given lumpsum payments for designs and other things, and those lumpsums vary according to the design and the item. The firm will also be entitled to an engineering fee and a royalty linked to the actual production as achieved in India. So, I think the firm is going to get three kinds of payments, lumpsum payments for desings, engineering fee and also royalty. May I know the quantum of payment under each one of these heads?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: At present, it will be against public interest to disclose them.

Proposal to Self Heron and Viking Aircrafts

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*158. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation recently

proposed to sell some of their Heron and Viking Aircrafts;

(b) if so, how many aircrafts were to be sold and on what terms they were offered for sale; and

(c) whether the same have actually been sold and if so, at what price?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The Indian Airlines Corporation have advertised recently offering for sale their 12 Vikings and 7 Herons together with the related spare parts and spare engines. The offers received are under their consideration.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any global tenders have been called for, and if so from which countries the offers have come?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am afraid I have not got all that information with me at present, and it would not be desirable either to state at this stage from where the offers have been received.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know for how long these aircraft have been in the service of the IAC, and whether it is a fact that these aircraft were not found fit for service by the IAC?

Shri Mohiuddin: This question about the Herons has been discussed so many times before in this House, and the full explanation has been given about this matter.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that these Vikings were declared surplus in 1955, and now the corporation cannot sell them even at scrap value?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, that is true.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the reasons why even though these Vikings were declared useless in 1955, they have not been sold so far?

Shri Mohiuddin: Since 1956-57, every effort has been made to sell them. But the demand for these Vikings was not very strong in the world market, and no suitable offers were received. Therefore, even though the IAC has been trying to sell them for a long time, they have failed.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Have Government received any proposals for the purchase of these Herons and Vikings?

Shri Mohiuddin: Proposals have been received for the Vikings and Herons.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Have Government offered the services of these planes to the Defence Ministry, and if so, whether they have accepted the same?

Shri Mohiuddin: That problem is also under active consideration.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): As a matter of fact, this question of the Vikings being utilised by the Defence Ministry was considered. Air Vice-Marshal Harjinder Singh, who is in charge of Kanpur Avros, himself came and discussed the matter. Then he sent a team of engineers to examine whether the Vikings could be utilised for any purpose by them anywhere in the Air Force. After examining that, the team came to the conclusion that it was not worth using them. Therefore, they are going to be finally disposed of.

Shri Basumatari: I want to know whether in the present emergency Government are not thinking of giving up this proposal to sell the aircraft when we require so many aircraft.

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered that that is under consideration.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, Sir. I have just answered about the Vikings so that the House may know the position. So far as the Herons are concerned, the Air Force said that they cannot use them. I ordered IAC to make the Herons fliable because they have been lying grounded for the last four or five years. They are being made fliable, and in case of emergency, the IAC Dakotas may

be used for the Air Force and the Herons may be run on small routes by IAC, even though they are not remunerative. At present, this is the position. If we get reasonable offers for the aircraft, we may dispose them off.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that two of these Vikings were actually sold for £ 47,500 but due to delay on the part of Government in issuing necessary licences, the deal was cancelled?

Shri Mohiuddin: There was an offer as mentioned by the hon. Member, but it was later withdrawn. Of course, if it had stood, they would certainly have been sold.

Shri Bade: What is the reason for withdrawal of the offer?

No answer was given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. In reply to a question by Shri P. C. Borooah, if I heard the Deputy Minister aright, he said that it was not desirable to give the information asked for as to from whom offers were received. Is it because Government thinks that it is not desirable in the public interest or not desirable in the Government's interest, to disclose it?

Shri Mohiuddin: May I explain? It is a commercial transaction....

Mr. Speaker: He is taking a technical objection, making a distinction between Government's interest and public interest. It is only in the public interest that Ministers do not disclose such information. Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Testing of Agricultural Produce

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*159. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to establish a laboratory in Calcutta for testing and analysing the quality of agricultural produce; and

(b) if so, whether this laboratory will cater to Bengal alone or other adjoining States will also benefit from it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The laboratory will cater to the needs of the entire eastern region comprising West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Tripura and Manipur.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will this laboratory cater for the testing and analysing of food crops or cash crops or of both?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This will be utilised for analysing samples of ghee, vegetable oils, oilcakes, honey, atta, curry powders, spices, gur etc.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What is the estimated cost of this project? Will the entire cost be borne by the Central Government or will the West Bengal Government also share in it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, we have an allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs for setting up such laboratories. This laboratory has not yet been established, but we propose to establish it soon and the cost will be calculated.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The hon. Minister has said that this laboratory will serve Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and Manipur. Are Government contemplating setting up such a laboratory to cater to the needs of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh where cotton and oilseeds are cultivated?

Shri Ram Subhag Singh: Yes. The scheme is to establish one central control laboratory at Nagpur and 8 regional laboratories at Kanpur,

Guntur, Rajkot, Cochin, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Chandigarh.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Do Government contemplate setting up an agency that will enable this laboratory to help the growers or users of these commodities that are being analysed?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, these laboratories are going to be established with a view to help the growers and all possible steps will be taken to utilise them as best as possible. As regards the suggestion of the hon. Member, it cannot be done at present.

Shri Basumatari: What additional steps have been taken by Government to expedite the establishment of these laboratories in view of the present emergency?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, we have already established two laboratories, one at Guntur and another at Madras. The Madras laboratory was set up only last month. We have requested the Housing Ministry to provide accommodation at Calcutta and the moment we get that, we will establish the laboratory at Calcutta.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जो लैबोरेटरी है, इससे चार पांच सूबों को लाभ पहुंचेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इंडिविजुअल अपना सामान भेजेंगे, उसका क्या तरीका होगा और क्या जिस का सामान टैस्ट किया जायगा, उसके लिये सरकार पैसा भी चार्ज करेगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में दो तरह की लैबोरेटरीज बनाने का विचार है और बन भी रही हैं । एक ग्रेडिंग लैबोरेटरी है और दूसरी कण्ट्रोल लैबोरेटरी । ग्रेडिंग लैबोरेटरीज बहुत व्यापक रुप से हर जगह बनाई जा रही है और विभिन्न पदार्थों के लिए वे होंगी । उनकी स्थापना ज्यादातर उत्पादकों अथवा व्यापारियों की ओर से हो रही है । कण्ट्रोल लैबोरेटरी का हर एक उत्पादक से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं होगा । इसलिये प्रत्येक आदमी की जरूरत की पूर्ति करने की बात इसमें नहीं आती है ।

Shri Kunhan: How long will it take to establish the laboratory at Cochin?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Government is constructing the building to house the laboratory and the moment it is ready, it will be established.

Coastal Trade

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*160. { **Shri B. K. Das:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Dr. P. Mandal:** }

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how much cargo is planned to be carried through coastal trade during the current year;

(b) whether the indigenous tonnage would be adequate to carry the entire quantity; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken for their development to that capacity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The estimated volume of the dry cargo trade on the Indian Coast during 1962 is about 39 lakh tons.

(b) and (c). Except for some ships chartered for the increased coal movement from Calcutta, the entire dry cargo will be carried by Indian ships. These charters have also now been stopped with the acquisition of a few ships recently. Some more second-hand ships are expected to be acquired shortly.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the additional coal planned to be carried by coastal trade is included in the quantity mentioned by the Hon'ble Minister?

Shri Bhagavati: Yes, Sir; coal has been included.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know what financial assistance in the form of foreign exchange is to be given to shipping companies for acquiring tonnage this year?

Shri Bhagavati: Ten ships are going to be acquired. There is difficulty of foreign exchange. So we cannot purchase new ships. We are going to acquire some second-hand ships for Jayanti Shipping Company, Rajkumar Lines, Calcutta Steam Navigation Company and R. Sen and Company.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister stated that coal is one of the cargoes to be carried by coastal shipping. May I know whether the cost of transport of coal by coastal shipping is cheaper than the cost of transport by land?

Shri Bhagavati: I think so.

श्री तुलसीदास यादव : आन ए क्वाइंट आफ इनफार्मेशन सर । यह जो क्वेश्चन लिस्ट हमको सप्लाई की गई है, यह भिन्न है और इसमें यह सवाल नहीं है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that private parties have come forward to seek assistance from the Central Government to increase the indigenous tonnage and get ships for coastal trade; if so, how many?

Shri Bhagavati: As I have said, it has been decided to acquire ten ships. About private parties, I cannot give that information.

Shri Ranga: May I ask whether Government have taken any steps to broad-base the Natural Calamity Insurance Fund which they said they were organising, and whether any further progress has been in order to ensure.....

Shrimati Renuka Ray: That question has not come.

Mr. Speaker: Probably Shri Ranga has not been keeping pace.

Shri Ranga: I thought it was answered in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: We are on coastal trade.

Shri Jaswant Singh: May I know how many foreign ships were chartered last year for transport of coal, and foreign exchange involved in it?

Shri Bhagavati: To supplement the owned tonnage, we chartered seven vessels, and they performed on an average five trips per months for the movement of coal. As to the foreign exchange involved, I cannot give the answer.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: One relevant question.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry.

Loss of Crops and Cattle due to Floods

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*161. **Shri G. K. Singha:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Kol'a Venkaiah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made any assessment of damage to crops and cattle due to last floods in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) amount given so far to the various States by way of relief (Statewise)?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 33].

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the fact that these floods are recurring features in our country, may I know what precautionary measures Government have taken so far to give advance warning to the people to save their life and property?

Shri Shinde: The question put by the hon. Member actually comes within the purview of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is not ready with the answer.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: In the statement it has been shown that Punjab and other States affected by floods have been given some financial assistance. In this connection, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that vast tracts in Andhra Pradesh have also been affected by floods resulting in.....

Mr. Speaker: He should put a question.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know if any assistance has been given from this People's Famine Relief Fund to the Andhra Pradesh Government?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The Andhra Pradesh Government was also addressed in the matter, but they have not sent us any proposals for assistance.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: May I know whether Government gives financial assistance to States when crops are affected by early and late blight diseases?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The pattern of assistance is well-known. Every State Government is enjoined to provide in its own budget provision for relief in connection with natural calamities. They have to exhaust it. After this, of the amount spent in addition, 50 per cent is met by the Centre. Of course, there would be *ad-hoc* grants by way of loans etc., by the Finance Ministry in suitable places.

श्री का० ना० तिवारी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि फ्लड के कारण रफली कितनी शुगर केन की फसल पर असर पड़ा है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to sugarcane, we have not got specific figures from Bihar and U.P. We had asked for information from Bihar. We have been informed that the crops affected were mostly *bhadai*, *aghani* and sugarcane. The total area affected was 1,681,000 acres, and the loss in terms of money value is a little over Rs. 9 crores. I have not got the specific break-up of sugarcane

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement I find that a loan of Rs. 2 crores has been given to the Punjab Government. May I know the rate of interest to be charged on this loan and period in which it is to be repaid?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Interest would be 4 per cent per annum, and it is repayable in ten annual instalments.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any of the affected State Governments have instituted any enquiry committee to go into the root causes of the floods there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a general question. Flood control measures are actively under the consideration of both the Centre and the State Governments. In fact, there are also flood-control boards set up in various States, and it is within the purview of these boards.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I find from the statement that Assam has been given assistance of only Rs. 20,000. Since Assam is the worst affected area so far as floods are concerned, is there any request from the Assam Government for financial assistance outstanding, and is the Centre going to give them some more money?

Shri Shinde: The Finance Commission has gone into the details about the pattern of financial assistance to be rendered to the different States. The assistance is being rendered according to the recommendations of the Commission which have been accepted by the Government of India.

Shri Kunhan: Which are the States which have fully utilised the allotted amount during the Second Plan? Have the Kerala Government asked for any financial assistance from the Centre?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have addressed all States with regard to the extent of damage. We have not received any reply from Kerala yet.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कृषि मन्त्रालय को यह पता है कि यह रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास आठ या नौ महीने में पहुंचता है ? इस लिये क्या नैचुरल कैलेमिटीज फण्ड कायम करके यह रुपया सीधा डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के जरिये नहीं दिया जा सकता है ?

Shri Shinde: The contention of the hon. Member is not true.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : स्टटमेंट में महाराष्ट्र के लिये कोई अमाउण्ट नहीं है । तो क्या महाराष्ट्र स्टेट ने कुछ नहीं मांगा है ?

Shri Shinde: It is not a question of State-wise allocation, because there is a particular pattern which has been accepted by the Central Government, and if a State puts in a demand to the Government of India according to that scheme, it is generally granted. There is no question of discrimination.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In regard to parts (a) and (b) of the question, how is it that the answer could not be given in spite of the fact that floods took place long ago? Have the State Governments made any assessment or not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, we have been receiving *ad hoc* reports from them. After the receipt of this question, we addressed the various State Governments with regard to the points contained in it, and we have received replies from the States of Bihar, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. The other States have not answered. U.P. has been affected considerably by floods. We are still awaiting information from them. All States have been addressed in the matter.

Teaching of Agriculture in Rural Institutes

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*162. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level Committee appointed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has disagreed with the views expressed by the Second Joint Indo-American Team on teaching of agriculture in rural institutes in India; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 34].

श्री विभूति मिश्र : स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि जो ऐग्रीकल्चरल सेंटर्स हैं उनको आप ऐग्रीकल्चर कालेजों में कंवर्ट करने जा रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से देश में कितने कालेज खुलेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह जो रूरल इंस्टिट्यूट्स है उनकी संख्या इस वक्त १ है । उन में दो साल की शिक्षा, कृषि सम्बन्धी, दी जाती है । लेकिन उनके अलावा अलग से ऐग्रीकल्चर कालेज स्थापित किये जाते हैं और इस वक्त आठ विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किये जा सके हैं । हमारी योजना है कि इन देहाती संस्थाओं में कृषि शिक्षा का कार्य अभी चालू रक्खा जाय क्योंकि दो ही वर्ष में जानकार स्नातक निकल जाते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि जहां जहां पर देहाती क्षेत्रों में आप की ऐग्रीकल्चर ट्रेनिंग की संस्थायें रक्खी गई हैं, सब जगहों पर कालेज बनेंगे ? अगर यह सही है तो कितनी जगहों पर वह बनेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हालांकि बिहार में बिरौली में यह रूरल इंस्टिट्यूट्स है लेकिन वहां पूसा में, सबौर में और रांची में बड़े अच्छे अच्छे ऐग्रीकल्चर कालेज स्थापित किये गये हैं । अगर बिरौली में भी कोई चाहे कि उसको ऐग्रीकल्चर कालेज के रूप में बढ़ा दिया जाये, वहां के लोग और सरकार चाहें, तो हमें कोई उज्र नहीं है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What would be the assistance given to such colleges which are keen to get them converted into agricultural institutes?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, the ICAR is having a sum of Rs. 2 crores at its disposal but that is distributed to different institutions on the basis of the recommendations of a committee which usually goes to the different States to see whether those institutions are up to the mark or not. It is on the recommendation of that committee that any grant is given.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the new pattern of agricultural education suggested by ICAR and also supported by the National Council of Education has been rejected by Government, may I know what is the positive step to uplift these schools and make them colleges?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It has not been rejected by the Government because actually the position is that a team was set up in 1954 and that team recommended that these rural institutes need not be maintained. Then another team went into this question in 1959 and that team also supported the recommendation of the first team. A high level committee was set up in 1960 and that committee said that these institutes are doing some good work and should not be abolished immediately. It is under discussion with the Education Ministry and Government has not taken any decision. We are maintaining them so far.

Shri A. P. Jain: Is not the rural institute somewhat akin to the land grant college where extension work is connected with education. If so why are the rural institutes not being extended?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said before, if the hon. Member means by rural institutes, the rural institute of Bichpuri near Agra or others, that is the idea. But the rural institute in Berauli, Garghati or Wardha is not of the type of the land grant college. If they can have that much of land at their disposal and start working on the basis of land grant colleges, we have no objection.

श्री बड़े : आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में एग्रीकल्चर कालिज खोलने के लिये सेंटर ७५ परसेंट देगा और राज्य २५ परसेंट देगा ऐसा शासन ने लिखा है, क्या यह सही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो लिखा है उसे हम लोग मानते हैं ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कोई ऐसा डाइरेक्टिव दिया है कि कोई नया एग्रीकल्चर कालिज न खोला जाए ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य के जिले गाजीपुर में एक एग्रीकल्चर कालिज खोल दिया गया है और वह जुलाई से चालू हो गया है । इसके अलावा दिलदार नगर में एक एग्रीकल्चर स्कूल भी खोल दिया गया है ।

श्रीमती जयवेन शाह : यह दो करोड़ रुपया एग्रीकल्चर इंस्टीट्यूट के लिये है । मगर इन दो इंस्टीट्यूट्स में से एक को एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री ७५ परसेंट ग्रांट देती है और एग्रीकल्चर कालिज को यूनीवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की ओर से कुछ दिया जाता है । तो यह जो दो करोड़ रुपया है इसमें से किस संस्था को ग्रांट दी जाएगी ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह जो दूसरे ढंग के कालिज का जिक्र माननीया सदस्या ने किया, उसको भी मदद देंगे और रूरल इंस्टीट्यूट को भी । यूनीवरसिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमीशन एग्रीकल्चर कालिज को मदद देना बन्द कर रहा है । फुड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से उनको मदद दी जाती रहेगी ।

Shri Ranga: May I know whether any attempt has been made to evaluate the per student cost of these agricultural institutes as compared to the agricultural colleges and ordinary colleges and whether any effort has been made to bring down these costs?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If the hon. Member will pursue the proceedings of the last meeting of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education, he will notice that we have laid much stress on reducing the cost of education per student. It shall be our endeavour that ordinary cultivator's sons and daughters are enabled to take full advantage of these institutes at lower costs.

Spares and Stores of Aircrafts

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*163. { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of spares and stores relating to Vikings, Herons and Dakotas lying surplus for the last few years;

(b) how much of these have become obsolete and redundant; and

(c) what steps are being taken to sell these stocks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The value of the surplus|obsolete and redundant spares relating to Vikings, Herons and Dakotas as on 31-3-1962 is given below:—

Vikings		Rs. 47·55 lakhs
Herons	..	Rs. 16·30 lakhs
Dakotas	..	Rs. 18·05 lakhs

(c) As there was no market for the Vikings and their related spares, tenders were invited by the Indian Airlines Corporation through advertisement for their sale as scrap. The offers received are under their consideration.

The Corporation have also offered for sale their Herons and related spares by advertisement on a world-wide basis. Enquiries from interested parties have started coming in.

The lists of surplus Dakota spares had been circulated by the Corporation in India and abroad. Barring a sale of spares of the value of Rs. 45,000, the rest of the spares have no market. Steps are being taken by the Corporation to dispose them of as scrap.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: What is the value of spares and stores on 31st March, 1961?

Shri Mohiuddin: This will approximately be the same because there will not be much addition. Except for depreciation, there may not be much difference.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Is it a fact that every year we have been purchasing far in excess of the actual requirements?

Shri Mohiuddin: I will mention the figures. For instance, for the Vikings which were grounded in 1957-58, we

purchased spares for Rs. 4.61 lakhs in 1955-56, for Rs. 2.59 lakhs in 1956-57 and for Rs. 18,000 in 1957-58. So, the purchase of new spares has not been in excess of the requirements.

Shri Morarka: May I know why the spares concerning the Dakotas have been declared surplus when they are still being used for civilian and defence purposes?

Shri Mohiuddin: They are obsolete mostly.

Shri Morarka: May I know why they have been rendered obsolete? Is it that we received them in a defective condition or were they more than what we required and they had deteriorated in storage?

Shri Mohiuddin: I may mention that in 1954, when the airlines were nationalised we took over 74 dakotas with the spares. Here was a large quantity of spares that we got from the ex-companies and they have been there in the stock.

Mangalore Port

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*164. **Shri Mohsin:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Warior:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any phased programme to construct all weather port at Mangalore has been made;

(b) whether the site has been chosen for the purpose;

(c) what is the estimated cost of construction; and

(d) whether it will provide facilities to transport oil, coal and such other things besides iron ore?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 35].

Shri Mohsin: What will be the period required for completing this construction?

Shri Bhagavati: Various dates have been given for the preliminary items, for the construction of breakwaters and shore protection works, etc.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In reply to part (b) of the question, it is *inter alia* stated that the final decision about the site will be arrived at after examination of the results of the laboratory analysis of the samples of the soil taken from the borings. This makes the whole phased programme ineffective because it appears that till this time the site of the port has not been determined. Therefore, I want to know when the site of the port will be determined because all this phased programme depends upon that.

Shri Bhagavati: For finally settling the site, steps have been taken. A Field Division under an Executive Engineer has been formed to carry the investigations quickly. On completion of these investigations, the site will be finally settled. That will not take much time.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the present capacity at present, and after the new construction, whether the road and rail facilities will also increase to some extent?

Shri Bhagavati: The railway will be constructed to take the iron ore from the ore-site to this site.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that most of the investigations have been completed and it is only a just a sort of verification? The site has been selected, and it is only a small final verification. I think, that remains.

Shri Bhagavati: It has been decided that the site will be on the North of the Netravati river; whether it will be at a distance of five miles or three miles is only to be settled. A distance of three miles is a sandy stretch; whether it is suitable site is

a matter to be investigated into From the detailed investigations it has been indicated that a site at a distance of about five miles on the North will be more suitable.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the urgency for the developme t of this port for the purpose of the incoming and outgoing goods and passenger traffic and the development of the area roundabout it, may I know whether the Government will accelerate the completion of this port as early as possible?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that there is no truth in certain press reports to the effect that after the happy liberation of Goa and its return to the motherland, the port already existing in Koa have halted or are likely to halt the progress of construction of Mangalore port?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): There is no substance in that press statement.

Accumulation of Fertilizers

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*165. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Sundera Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of Fertilisers have accumulated at the Nangal plant and at Rourkela; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Factory at Nangal is expected to provide storage for about 2 months' production. The maximum accumulated stock was 53,210 tonnes at the beginning of September 1962. Now on 2-11-62 the stock is 45,055 tonnes.

Rourkela has not gone into production so far.

(b) The State Agriculture Ministers and Departments of Agriculture were requested to lift the quotas. The price of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate was recently reduced by Rs. 32.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why, even after the prices have been reduced, the States do not lift the quota? What is the reason?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I may inform the hon. Member and the House that two months ago we had announced that within two months we would see that all the calcium ammonium nitrate quota is lifted, and today I am happy to say that we have firm orders for 45,839 tonnes. The stock is only 45,055 tonnes now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the rising demand for fertilisers in the country, may I know whether the Government have assessed by now that this non-lifting of the quota in time is due to some administrative failure, and whether better distribution system will be arranged by the Government?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Had the hon. Member followed my last reply, he would have paid a tribute to the administrative success.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I followed it. (*Interruption*).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He has not understood it. We have got firm orders for 45,839 tonnes.

Shri K. C. Pant: Is it not a fact that the fertilisers which were to be manufactured at Nangal were earmarked for Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh but that the farmers in

these States did not want these fertilisers, when they were manufactured, and that this was due to the failure of the Government to educate the farmers in the relative merits of calcium ammonium nitrate?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Again, I would like to tell the hon. Member that if he is prepared to peruse the figures for calcium ammonium nitrate that is utilised by Punjab, he would not put a question that way. Punjab has placed the order and it is going to lift immediately 12,838 tonnes and it is Punjab which is utilising that fertiliser in highest quantities.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the estimated loss on account of the accumulation due to storage and its being charged and debited to the State Governments who fail to lift the quota in time?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: For the last two months, we did try to see that all the State Governments lift their quota and they have, by and large, lifted their quota. And on top of that, they are placing new orders which have enabled us to utilise the entire stock.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि डिमांड से ज्यादा हमारा प्रोडक्शन हो गया है, किसान उसे नहीं ले रहे हैं और इसलिये एक जगह से उठा कर दूसरी जगह उसे रक्खा जा रहा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ऐसी बात तो नहीं है बल्कि हम तो और ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर्स का उत्पादन करना चाहते हैं और पिछले दो, तीन दिनों से हम लोग सोच रहे हैं कि ५० हजार टन फर्टिलाइजर्स हम दूसरे देशों से खरीदें क्योंकि सब्जी वगैरह लगाने के लिये फर्टिलाइजर्स की बहुत जरूरत पड़ती है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: By what time the balance of the stock is likely to be cleared?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no balance and within this month the entire thing will be cleared.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know, if the farmers of the country ultimately take to this new fertiliser, will the Government be in a position to meet the total demand of the country in respect of this particular type of nitrogenous fertiliser?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir, because, my hon. friend will be happy to know that the Rourkela factory is going into production early next year and that factory has a capacity of 6 lakh tons when it goes into full production. But for the first three months of next year, it will produce 30,000 tons and later two lakh tons. So, our requirements will be, by and large, met by that factory.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Minister has assessed the total demand from all the States for this type of fertiliser and, if so, what is the total demand?

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: The total demand for all types of fertilisers at present, for the year 1962-63, in terms of nitrogen, is 5.25 lakh tons.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sham Lal Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Question No. 166.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Question No. 173 may also be taken up along with this question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; if the Minister could take the questions together, he could do so.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): Yes, Sir.

Rationalisation of Sugar Prices

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*166. { **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the steps that have been taken till now to

rationalise sugar prices in order that (i) these prices fit in with the demand within the country and also serve as an incentive for increased consumption to the people at large; and (ii) to meet the competition from other exporting countries in the World Market?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The steps taken are:—

(i) regulation of releases of sugar for sale from sugar factories; and

(ii) development of sugarcane cultivation in order to raise the per acre yields of sugarcane and ultimately to reduce cost of production of sugar.

Cost of Production of Sugar

*173. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether any methods of bringing down the cost of production of sugar were discussed at the 13th Annual Convention of the Sugar Technologists' Association;

(b) if so, what decisions were taken in this regard at the convention; and

(c) how the methods decided upon are being adopted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). There were references to the desirability of bringing down the cost of production of sugar in the Presidential and Inaugural addresses at the 30th Annual convention of the Sugar Technologists' Association held at Kanpur on 23rd October, 1962, but no specific decisions were taken in this regard.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the Government are aware that even today the price of sugar is very high, compared to the cost of sugarcane and the prices that are paid to the sugarcane growers?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not correct. The value of the sugarcane now constitutes 46·5 per cent of the entire cost of sugar, and the taxes come to 33·5 per cent. The manufacturing cost plus the margin of profit will come to only 20 per cent.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know how Government propose to benefit the consumers at least to the extent it is possible, when the growing cost and the present day selling cost vary so much?

Shri A. M. Thomas: When this question came up for discussion in this House, no Member was nor the Government was in favour of reducing the price of sugarcane. Without reduction in the price of sugarcane or in the excise duty, there is no further scope for reduction in the price of sugar. With regard to the cost of sugarcane, reduction is not possible. With regard to reduction of excise duty also, it is not possible. So, the present level of prices will have necessarily to be tolerated.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the price of sugarcane has been fixed according to the recovery and, if so, what effect it will have on the rationalisation of sugar price?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): From this year onwards, it would be linked up with recovery. The minimum price would be Rs. 1-8-0 per maund of sugarcane.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि गन्ने का यील्ड बढ़ेगा, तो शूगरकेन प्राइस पर असर पड़ेगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोयम्बटूर के सिवा कितनी जगहों पर अच्छे बीज पैदा करने का इन्तजाम किया गया है ।

Shri Shinde: The only possibility of reducing the cost of production of sugar is by having higher per acre yield. The Government's attempts are that per acre yield should be raised as far as possible. The intention

is not that the agriculturist should get less. On the contrary, by having more per acre yield, the agriculturist's income would be augmented.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shipping Companies

*167. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether three Indian Shipping companies engaged in Indo-European trade both ways have come to an agreement amongst themselves providing for equal carriage of freight and equal earnings in Indo-Polish, Indo-German, Indo-Soviet, Indo-Rumanian, Indo-Egyptian and Indo-Levanese trades; and

(b) what are the prospects of any agreement between the Indian Shipping companies and the continental and foreign shipping companies engaged in Indo-European (continental) trade both ways so as to ensure a higher quota percentage of this trade in favour of the Indian Companies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 36].

(b) The only trade in which the Indian share was unreasonably low was the India-U.K. trade. But it has recently been agreed to increase the Indian share to 39·475 per cent from 1st September, 1962 and thereafter to increase it further by annual escalations of 1 per cent to 48·475 per cent by 1-1-1971, which will mean complete parity between the British and Indian shipowners. There is thus no question of asking for any further increase at present.

Delhi-Madras Air Service via Jabalpur

*168. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Union Government to include Jabalpur on the Delhi-Madras air route; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decrease in Wool Production

*169. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of wool has declined during the last three years; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to increase the production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise; a note on steps taken for increasing wool production is however placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 37].

Divisional Pattern on S.E. Railway Administration

*170. **Shri Maheshwar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made towards introduction of divisional pattern on the S.E. Railway;

(b) what divisions have so far been created; and

(c) how many and where further divisions are being proposed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Six out of seven Divisions proposed have been formed with Headquarters at Kharagpur, Khurda Road, Waltair, Bilaspur, Chakradharpur and Adra.

(c) One more division will be formed with Headquarters at Nagpur.

Railway Accidents

*171. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of accidents including derailments were less in September and October, 1962 as compared to past months;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the number of accidents which took place in September and October, 1962 with details thereof; and

(d) the further steps taken to stop them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The number of accidents in the categories of Collisions, Derailments, Level Crossing Accidents and Fires in Trains during September and October, 1962 was 308. The corresponding figure for July and August, 1962 was 309, and for September and October, 1961 it was 349.

The details of these 308 accidents are as follows:

Collisions of Passenger Trains.	5
Collisions of Goods Trains.	9
Derailments to Passenger Trains.	33
Derailments to Goods Trains.	222
Level Crossing Accidents involving Passenger Trains.	13
Level Crossing Accidents involving Goods Trains.	8
Fires in Passenger Trains.	12
Fires in Goods Trains.	6

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 38].

Requirement of Timber and Wood

172. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to raise seven lakh acres of plantations during the Third Five Year Plan period in order to meet the growing need of the country for timber and wood;

(b) if so, what amount has been allocated for the scheme under the plan;

(c) where the plantation would be raised; and

(d) what action has so far been taken in that regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, during the 3rd Five Year Plan, the States and Union Territories have proposed to raise nearly 7 lakh acres of economic plantations as a part of their normal programme. Besides this, there is a centrally sponsored programme for raising fast growing species on an area of 1·37 lakh acres.

(b) Rs. 1056 lakhs tentatively for the programme of economic plantations and Rs. 275 lakhs for the centrally sponsored programme.

(c) Mainly in wastelands wherever available and in poorly stocked portions of forests.

(d) The area covered under economic plantations in 1961 was 87,000 acres excluding Orissa, U.P. and Manipur in respect of which figures are not available. The target for 1962-63 is one lakh acres. Under the centrally sponsored programme, about 2,353 acres were covered in 1961-62 and the target for 1962-63 is 26,000 acres.

Hanging Gardens at Fatehpur Sikri

299. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the scheme to provide hanging gardens at Fatehpur Sikri; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Lack of water is a major problem at Fatehpur Sikri. However, the Government of Uttar Pradesh are taking steps to augment the water supply at Fatehpur Sikri and it has been possible to arrange regular supply of water for drinking purposes at the Rest House at Fatehpur Sikri. The question whether adequate supply of water for laying a hanging garden at Fatehpur Sikri will be available, is being examined in consultation with the State Government.

Zoological Park in Delhi

300. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the further progress made in the setting up of the Zoological Park in Delhi, and the amount spent on it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 39].

Cultivation of Cocoa

301. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
{ Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has been made in the project for cultivation of Cocoa by various States;

(b) whether the State Governments concerned have formulated any plan for Cocoa plantation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). During the III Plan, a Scheme for the development of Cocoa is being taken up in Kerala State with pilot projects in Madras and Mysore States. In addition, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has approved a Scheme for undertaking pilot trials of exotic varieties of Cocoa to be implemented in the States of Assam, Orissa and Tripura. Under this Scheme, Maharashtra State will also take up Cocoa cultivation with the Criollo variety and a progeny garden with selected planting material from abroad is to be maintained in Andhra Pradesh.

Initial work for starting of the Scheme such as selection of site is in progress in Madras State. The Kerala State expects to implement the scheme early. The Mysore Government have already sanctioned the Scheme.

The Scheme approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for undertaking pilot trials of exotic varieties of Cocoa has been sent to the concerned States for working out the financial details and will be sanctioned as soon as the estimates are received and finalised.

Meanwhile selected planting material has already been received from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, Surrey (U.K.) and the same has been

sent for planting at Rampachodawaram in Andhra Pradesh. About 275 lbs. of seeds of Forestro Cocoa have been imported from Malaya and the seeds are proposed to be initially planted in Orissa State and transport the seedlings to other States in due course.

The proposed expenditure under the III Plan Scheme in Kerala, Madras and Mysore is as follows:—

Kerala.	Rs. 4,31,030|-
Madras.	Rs. 46,560|-
Mysore.	Rs. 38,062|-

The Scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Assam, Orissa, Tripura, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is to be implemented at a total cost of Rs. 6,66,000|- to be borne entirely by the Council.

Aerodrome at Cochin and Trivandrum

302. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether aerodromes at Cochin and Trivandrum are being extended to receive Viscounts planes; and

(b) if so, when the construction work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The runway at the Trivandrum aerodrome is being extended to make it fit for occasional use by Viscount and Skymaster types of aircraft and the work is expected to be completed by March, 1963.

There is no proposal to extend the runway at Cochin.

Extension of Railway Line from Tirunelveli to Kanyakumari

303. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the proposal is to extend the railway line from Tirunelveli to Kanyakumari; and

(b) whether the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari link will be taken up along with it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari or the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari line is not included in the Railway's programme of construction of new lines in the Third Five Year Plan.

Dispensaries and Hospitals in Tripura

304. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in Tripura;

(b) the number of such dispensaries in the Tribal Development Blocks of Amerpur and Kanchapur and in the inaccessible Tehsils of Chhaomonu, and Ghortkapa; and

(c) the steps taken to set up more of such dispensaries in these areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a)

(i) Veterinary Hospitals	Nil.
(ii) Veterinary Dispensaries	11
(iii) Rural Veterinary Dispensary	1
(iv) Mobile Veterinary Unit	1
(v) Veterinary Units (Tribal Welfare).	5
(vi) Stockman Centres	5

(b) Amerpur Tribal Development Block

(i) Veterinary Dispensary	1
(ii) Veterinary Units	2

There are no veterinary dispensaries at present in Kanchapur Tribal Development Block, Chhaomonu Tehsil and Ghortkapa Tehsil.

(c) One fully equipped Veterinary Hospital at Agartala, Five Rural

Veterinary Dispensaries, Five Stockman Centres, Two Veterinary Units and one Mobile Veterinary Unit are proposed to be set up during Third Five Year Plan. While establishing these centres and units due consideration will be given to those areas which are not covered by the existing Veterinary Units.

Cotton Cultivation in Tripura

305. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes adopted in Tripura for the development of cotton cultivation during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any of these schemes has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No such scheme has yet been sanctioned. A scheme for development of "Comilla" cotton cultivation during the Third Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 1·42 lakhs is, however, under consideration of the Indian Central Cotton Committe and will be implemented as soon as it is approved by that Committee.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Training Centres for Panchayat Presidents

306. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the training centres for Panchayat Presidents in each State; and

(b) the total number of Panchayat Presidents who have so far obtained training in these centres in each State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A list of Panchayati Raj Training Centres for training of Sarpanches, Up-sarpanches, Members of Block Panchayat Samitis/Block Development Committees, Panches and Part-time Panchayat Secretaries, so far set up/proposed to be set up, in each State is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 40].

(b) The information is being collected from the States.

National Highways in Andhra

307. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the total mileage of National Highways to be built during the Third Five Year Plan period in Andhra Pradesh (District-wise)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Training Centre for Aerodrome Officers

308. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the progress so far made in regard to the opening of one training centre for aerodrome officers in Mamnoor in Andhra Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): There is no proposal for opening a training centre for Aerodrome Officers at Mamnoor in Andhra Pradesh.

P. & T. Employees

309. { Shri Buta Singh: / Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions instituted in the courts in India by the P. & T. Department against its employees and pending on the 20th August, 1962;

(b) the number of such cases already decided by the courts acquitting the officials concerned but undecided by the P. & T. in reinstating them;

(c) the number of scheduled caste employees involved in parts (a) and (b) above; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

P. & T. Quarters in Delhi

310. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who own houses within Delhi Corporation limits and are allottees of P. & T. quarters;

(b) the number of P. & T. officials who are allottees of P. & T. quarters but are sharing accommodation with other Government officials who are paying only concessional rent according to allottees' salaries; and

(c) the number of P. & T. officials in Delhi with over 15 years service but were not allotted P. & T. quarters as on 20th August, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Land put under Japanese Method of Cultivation

311. **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Second Plan period 80 lakh acres of land were put under Japanese method of cultivation;

(b) if so, whether the production was increased from these land;

(c) what was the total increase and how does it compare with the production of Japan; and

(d) if it is less, the reason thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, about 81.5 lakh acres.

(b) Yes.

(c) The total additional production of paddy resulting from the adoption of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation during 1960-61 was estimated at approximately 35 lakh tons on the basis of an average increase of about 12 maunds per acre over the yield obtained from the traditional method.

The yield per acre in Japan during the same period was about 50.6 maunds per acre as against 28.32 by the Japanese method in India.

(d) The yield of paddy is less in India in comparison to Japan due to the following reasons:—

(i) Out of the 80 million acres under rice only 1/3rd of the area is irrigated and 2/3rd of the area is unirrigated entirely depending upon the vagaries of monsoon whereas in Japan 4/5th of the area is irrigated and only 1/5th of the area is not irrigated.

(ii) Due to the extremely large area in cultivation under rice many marginal lands of low fertility are brought under rice. Such low lands naturally reduce the average yield of the country.

(iii) The cultivators in India have not taken to adequate fertilization practices on rice. The maximum yield potentials under optimum fertilizer

conditions are not exploited by the cultivators. The average nutrients like nitrogen and phosphates applied to rice crop in India are very low when compared to those of Japan.

(iv) The other cultural practices like inter-culture operations and water management and timely operations also are comparatively of a lower standard of efficiency which result in low yields.

"Trident" Aircraft for I.A.C.

312. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'De Havillands' (England) has made an offer to the Government of India for the supply of "Trident" aircraft for the use of I.A.C.;

(b) whether this offer is under the consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). M/s. De Havilland offered a number of second-hand Viscounts for sale to the Indian Airlines Corporation provided the Corporation signed a firm contract for the purchase of their Trident IE aircraft. The offer has not been accepted so far.

Unmanned Level Crossings on Northern Railway

313. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned level crossings on the Northern Railway; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to change them to manned level crossings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There are about 2850 unmanned level crossings (excluding 'D' class crossings and authorised foot-path crossings) on the Northern Railway. It has been assessed that about 191 of these require manning on account of increase in road traffic. The Minister for Railways has recently addressed the Chief Ministers of the States concerned requesting them to agree to share half of the initial as well as yearly recurring cost of manning these unmanned level crossings in their States, as the benefits from the industrial developments and increased road traffic also accrue to them. A reply is awaited from them. The Northern Railway Administration would take up the work in hand immediately on receipt of acceptance of the proposal by the State Governments.

Box Wagons for Movement of Coal

314. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any complaints that the B.O.X. wagons are not suited to the movement of coal of the particular density which coal in this country has;

(b) whether there is any proposal to modify the B.O.X. wagons; and

(c) whether it is a fact that an Indian expert had advised Government against the use of B.O.X. wagons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Modification of all types of rolling stock is a continuous process of improvement throughout the life of a unit. However none of the modifications envisaged on the BOX type of wagons bears any relation to the question raised in part (a) above.

(c) No.

Freight Rebate on Import from U.K.

315. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed in London between the Governments of India and the U.K./continent-India/Pakistan Conference giving an additional rebate of 5 per cent in freight on imports carried by the vessels of the Conference from U.K. and the Continent to India Government on account;

(b) if so, what are the precise terms of the agreement; and

(c) how far this will mean a saving to Government revenues in the ensuing year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) As the agreement is a confidential document it will not be in the public interest to disclose its terms.

(c) Over the next 5 years the saving has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs on the average per annum.

Dislocation of Communications Service in Assam

316. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mail connection of the area around Dhakuakhana Post Office with the rest of the country was cut for about two weeks following 19th August, 1962;

(b) whether this also resulted in dead-lock for payments during these days, causing hardship to the flood-stricken people;

(c) if so, what steps were taken to tackle the situation; and

(d) whether any other areas in Assam were also similarly affected this year during the period when the floods were causing large-scale devastation in that State and if so, which areas were so affected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. The mail communication was suspended from 18th August, 1962 to 30th August, 1962.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Funds could not be replenished during the period of the floods on account of complete disruption of all means of communication and non-availability of Police escorts. They were, however, sent to the post office as soon as communications were restored and police escorts provided.

(d) Yes. A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 41].

Minor Irrigation Programmes

317. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri B. D. Deshmukh:
Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Shri J. S. Patil:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Rawandale:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri Kisan Veer:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all State Governments and Administrations have been asked by the Centre to review their minor irrigation programmes already included in the State Plans, re-phase them for accelerated action and indicate what additional programmes they can take up during the remaining period of the Third Plan;

(b) whether they have also been requested to forward specific proposals before the 20th September for extra allocations that they would be in a position to utilise during the remaining months of the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the nature of replies received, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The proposals received from the State Governments for additional allocation of funds to be utilised during the remaining months of the current financial year under the Minor Irrigation Programme are indicated below:

Name of the State	Additional allocation required (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	118·00
2. Assam	14·20
3. Bihar	110·08
4. Gujarat	20·00
5. Kerala	17·00
6. Madhya Pradesh	58·61
7. Maharashtra	48·64
8. Mysore	397·00
9. Orissa	41·49
10. Punjab	28·00
11. Rajasthan	111·00
TOTAL	968·02

The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal do not need any additional allocation during the current financial year. No reply has so far been received from the Governments of Madras and Jammu and Kashmir.

Considering the past performance of each State Government and its programme for the current financial year, the Government of India have made so far additional allocations to the tune of Rs. 593.15 lakhs to the various State Governments.

पशु-धन

३१८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पशु धन की रक्षा और उसे बढ़ाने का कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पशुओं में गायों की हालत बहुत खराब है जिससे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और क्या इसके कारणों का पता लगाया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) क्या गायों की हालत खराब होने से दूध और घी के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा है और यदि हां, तो कितना और किस रूप में ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी हां । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विभिन्न योजनायें शामिल की गई हैं जिनका अभिप्राय प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से देश के पशु धन की उन्नति करना है ।

(ख) और (ग). पिछले वर्ष में ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है जिससे कि पशुओं की खराब हालत का पता लगे । दूसरी ओर विभिन्न पशु विकास योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने से विभिन्न राज्यों में, विशेषकर मद्रास के कंगायम क्षेत्र, महाराष्ट्र के खिलार और दोयनी क्षेत्र, गुजरात के कांकरेज क्षेत्र, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के हरियाना क्षेत्र, पश्चिम बंगाल के हुगली तथा बेलडांगा क्षेत्रों और उड़ीसा के हनाना क्षेत्रों में अच्छी नस्ल के पशुओं के पाकेट विकसित हो गए हैं ।

(घ) विपणन तथा निरीक्षण निदेशालय के एक तदर्थ दुग्ध उत्पादन के अनुमान के अनुसार देश में दुग्ध उत्पादन जो कि १९५१ में ४६६३.५ लाख मन था वह १९५६ में बढ़ कर ५२८२.६ लाख मन तक जा पहुंचा, और घी उत्पादन जो कि १९५१ में १०३.०८ लाख मन था वह १९५६ में बढ़ कर १०६.०० लाख मन तक जा पहुंचा । उसके पश्चात्

दुग्ध उत्पादन का कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है । परन्तु १९५६ की दुग्ध उत्पादन की उसी औसत तथा १९६१ की पशु धन गणना को ध्यान में रखते हुए, १९६१ में दुग्ध उत्पादन लगभग ५८११.८ लाख मन होता है ।

Joint Planning for Asia

319. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the statement made by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation that "the needs of this region must, therefore, be planned for and met by imaginative measures which must take into consideration the obligations of co-operative endeavour" while advocating joint planning for Asia; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to implement the suggestion made by him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. The sixth F.A.O. Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East held at Kuala Lumpur from 15th to 29th September, 1962 had considered this and had urged all member Governments of this region, when formulating or revising their own national plans, to take into consideration the plans of other countries. The report of the Conference has, however, not yet been received.

(b) the recommendations made by the Sixth F.A.O. Regional Conference in this regard will be considered at the appropriate time.

Second Shipyard

320. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has been made regarding construction of Second Shipyard;

(b) reasons for this abnormal delay; and

(c) whether this is likely to be established during Third Plan Period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). About 63 acres of private land required for the Project have been acquired. Continued efforts are being made for securing foreign collaboration for it. Till the foreign collaboration is secured, no material progress could be made towards construction of the Shipyard. The Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited, Tokyo, Japan have since offered to send a team of technical experts to investigate how the project could be progressed.

(c) As to when the Shipyard is going to be established will be known after a Project Report of the technical consultants to be appointed has been received.

डाक तथा तार विभाग के कार्यकुशल कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कार

३२१. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११३३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डाक तथा तार विभाग के कार्यकुशल कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कार देने के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन था उस की अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : टेलीटाइपिस्टों तथा टेलीग्राफमैनों के अतिरिक्त अन्य डाक-तार कर्मचारियों को किस रूप में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय – यह अभी भी विचाराधीन है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में डाक तथा रेल-डाक सेवा की शाखाओं के लिये अलग-अलग

समितियां स्थापित कर दी गई हैं जो कि इस योजना की जांच करेंगी तथा किस रूप में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय—इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय इन समितियों की रिपोर्ट या सिफारिशों के प्राप्त होते ही ले लिया जायेगा ।

टेलीटाइपिस्टों को उन के एक सप्ताह में निर्धारित काम से अधिक निपटाये गये सभी संदेशों के लिये २ न०पै० प्रति दूरमुद्रक परिचालन (T l-inter-operation) की दर से प्रोत्साहन नकदी दी जाती है ।

टेलीग्राफमैनों को जो कि तार तथा एक्सप्रेस पत्र बांटते हैं निम्नवर्ती दरों पर प्रोत्साहन नकदी दी जाती है :—

(१) हर महीने ३५० से अधिक बांटे गये प्रत्येक तार के लिये ५ नये पैसे ।

(२) एक महीने में ६००से अधिक बांटे गये तारों के लिये १० रुपये प्रति मास का कार्यदक्षता अधिलाभ (बोनस) ।

(३) एक महीने में किये गये ७५ ट्रिप से अधिक प्रत्येक ट्रिप के लिये ५ न०पै० की ट्रिप प्रोत्साहन नकदी दी जाती है बशर्ते कि उसी महीने में बांटे गये तारों की संख्या ५०० के प्रतिमान से अधिक हो ।

Assistance to Panchayat Samitis

322. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds for the work of welfare activities have been made over to panchayat samitis; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made to ensure that these funds are actually utilised for improvement of the backward sections of the society?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sailing Vessels

323. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have directed the State Government for the location of an industrial estate at Masulipatam for the construction of mechanical sailing crafts;

(b) whether there is any proposal to create a corporation with the State for the development of sailing vessels; and

(c) the help rendered by the Union Government for industrial estate and the corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir. The industrial estate at Masulipatam is being set up by the State Government in pursuance of its policy to encourage setting up of assisted private industrial estates for the promotion and development of small scale industries;

(b) No Sir.

(c) So far as the Industrial Estate at Masulipatam is concerned, the Union Government are providing necessary technical guidance and assistance.

काशीपुर के निकट रेल दुर्घटना की जांच

३२४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या **रेलवे मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत ९ अगस्त को काशीपुर (जिला नैनीताल) के समीप लालकुंआं-मुरादाबाद पेसेंजर से एक बिना चौकीदार के समपार पर उ. प्र. गवर्नमेंट रोडवेज की

एक बस की टक्कर हो जाने से जो ड्राइवर वहीं मर गया था और कई मुसाफिर घायल हो गये थे, उस दुर्घटना की जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला;

(ख) उस दुर्घटना के लिये उत्तरदायी कर्मचारियों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया है; और

(ग) उस दुर्घटना में मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवार तथा अन्य घायल व्यक्तियों को कितना मुआवजा अथवा सहायता दी गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सैं० वैं० रामस्वामी): (क) जांच समिति इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि गांड़ी से सीटी बजाने और बस में बैठे यात्रियों के शोर मचाने के बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार रोडवेज की बस का ड्राइवर बस को काबू न रख सका और उसे समपार से पहले रोक न सका। फलस्वरूप बस रेल गाड़ी के इंजन से टकरा गयी।

(ख) कोई रेल कर्मचारी दोषी नहीं ठहराया गया।

(ग) कुछ नहीं। इस दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये कोई दावा नहीं मिला है।

मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में सौलानी में रेलवे पुल पर दुर्घटना

३२५. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री १० अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में सैलानी के रेल पुल की जो दुर्घटना हो गई थी उस की जांच समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सैं० वैं० रामास्वामी) : जांच समिति की सिफारिशें मान ली गयी हैं और उन पर अमल करने के लिये आवश्यक हिदायत जारी की गयी है।

Air Corporations

*326. { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of interest waived by Government so far on the loans granted to Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India;

(b) total amount of loans outstanding at present; and

(c) from what date interest would be payable by these companies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs. 424·81 lakhs was advanced to the Indian Airlines Corporation as loan up 31st March, 1959, as distinct from capital and the entire loan was subsequently adjusted as follows:—

	Rs. lakhs
(*i*) Adjustment against subsidy payable to the Corporation . . .	231·99
(*ii*) Conversion as capital	159·71
(*iii*) Repaid to Government	33·11
TOTAL	424·81

Thus, there is no loan outstanding against the Corporation as of date. Government decided to waive recovery of interest on all the loans advanced to the Corporation *ab initio*. The amount of interest so waived is of the order of Rs. 86·43 lakhs. No interest was waived on loans sanctioned to **Air** India Corporation.

(c) As no loans are outstanding against either of the Corporations the question of payment of interest on loans does not arise. It may however, be clarified that Government had also decided to waive recovery of interest on the capital invested in the two Air Corporations right from their inception in August, 1953 upto 1st October, 1966. Interest shall, however, be payable effective from 1st October, 1966 at 4½ per cent per annum on the debenture portion of the capital (local capital) which has been reckoned at 50 per cent of the total capital effective from 1st August, 1958.

Hindustan Shipyard

327. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the amount of subsidy expected to be given and the subsidy actually given on each ship built by Hindustan Shipyard during the last 5 years;

(b) the reasons for the difference, if any; and

(c) the subsidy expected to be given during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) According to the existing arrangements, the Hindustan Shipyard are being granted advances of subsidy by Government of India at the rate of 24 per cent of the value of works in progress of the ships under construction. The final subsidy in respect of each vessel is worked out and adjusted after the Chief Cost Accounts Officer of the Government of India has checked the cost calculations of the Shipyard. The Subsidy given by the Government of India on each ship built by Hindustan Shipyard Limited during the last five years is given below:—

Year	Name of Ship	Subsidy paid
		Rs.
1957-58	State of Orissa	34,36,649
"	Jalavikram	28,42,191
"	Andamans	49,59,505
1958-59	Jalaveera	33,38,465
1959-60	Dhruvak	4,39,374
"	Jayalakshmi	40,10,088
"	Jagmitra	45,08,960
"	Indian Industry	26,99,220
1960-61	State of Uttar Pradesh	39,57,975
1961-62	Vishvanidhi	44,61,957
"	State of Rajasthan	40,66,132

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The amount provided in the Budget Estimates 1962-63 for 'On Account' payments of advances of subsidy to the Shipyard is Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

Connecting Andamans with Calcutta by Radio Telephone

328. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plans to connect Andamans with Calcutta by Radio telephone have been finalised; and

(b) whether Government intend to connect Madras and Delhi also with Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the same way?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. Radio Telephone circuit has been opened.

(b) There is no proposal at present.

New Lines in Andhra Pradesh

329. Dr. K. L. Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of the Railway Ministry in constructing new Railway lines;

(b) the new lines sanctioned in the past five years and whether they conform to the policy enunciated; and

(c) the new lines in Andhra Pradesh for which surveys have been made in the last ten years or are proposed to be made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In the matter of construction of new lines, each new line is considered on its merits which cover a wide field including operational, financial, strategic, social, economic and other aspects.

(b) As regards first part of the question a statement showing new lines sanctioned in the past five years is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure 42.] As regards the second part of the question the answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The Kottavalasa-Bailadilla line of which a portion falls in Andhra Pradesh was surveyed during the period and its construction is in progress. There is no immediate proposal for undertaking further surveys for new lines falling in Andhra Pradesh.

Violations of Forest Act

330. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of alleged violation of Forest Act have been instituted by the Authority of Silasari Forest Reserve, Tripura against the local people since 1960;

(b) for how many years the cases are pending in courts;

(c) the reason for the prolongation of those cases; and

(d) what steps are being taken to expedite the cases?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Unauthorised occupation of Khas Land in Tripura

331. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Khas land was found under the unauthorised occupation by Ludua Tea Estate, Sub-room, Tripura;

(b) if so, the total acreage of land that has been made available there; and

(c) if so, whether Government contemplate to allot such lands to persons who have been cultivating the same as share-croppers for a long time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सुगौली और हरिनगर के चीनी के कारखाने

३३२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सुगोली और हरिनगर, जिला चम्पारन (बिहार) के चीनी मिलों की जांच के लिये दो पैनल नियुक्त किये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पेनल ने जांच की और जांच के बाद रिपोर्ट दी है; और

(ग) सरकार ने पैनल की रिपोर्ट पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) काफी सोच विचार के बाद ५ अक्तूबर, १९६२ से तीन वर्ष के लिये सुगोली चीनी कारखाने का प्रबन्ध भारत सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियम) ऐक्ट १९५१ की धारा १८-ए के अन्तर्गत अपने हाथों में ले लिया है। हरिनगर चीनी कारखाने से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट थोड़े समय पूर्व ही प्राप्त हुई है और वह विचाराधीन है ।

Construction of Aerodromes during Third Plan

333. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number and names of aerodromes to be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): Sanction has already been issued for the construction of an aerodrome at Khajuraho. The question of constructing new aerodromes at other places is still under examination.

Seminar on Labour contract and Construction Cooperatives

334. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Seminar on labour Contract and Construction Cooperatives was held at Nagpur on the 26th September, 1962;

(b) if so, what main observations and recommendations were made at the Seminar; and

(c) what decision have been taken by Government in the light of the discussions in the Seminar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the main recommendations of the Seminar is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 43].

(c) The recommendations are under active examination of the Government of India.

Conversion of M.G. Line into B.G. in Maharashtra

335. Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:
Shri V. T. Patel:
Shri Jedhe:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand from the Government of Maharashtra for the conversion of the metregauge section of the Southern Railway from Poona to Belgaum and Miraj to Kolhapur into a broad gauge; and

(b) if so, whether this project has been included in the finalised project of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The State Government had recommended conversion of the Poona-Miraj section of the Poona-Bangalore metre gauge line into broad gauge during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Conversion of the Poona-Miraj section into broad gauge is proposed to be taken up during the Third Plan period.

P. and T. Offices at Agartala

336. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any land has been acquired for establishing P. & T. offices at Agartala, Tripura;

(b) if so, what are the offices to be started at Arundhutinagar, Agartala;

(c) whether staff-quarters will also be constructed there to accommodate the staff working at Agartala; and

(d) if so, when these are expected to be started?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. A site measuring 6 acre for construction of wireless receiving station has been acquired.

(b) Negotiation for purchase of plot at Arundhutinagar for construction of Post Office is under way.

(c) and (d). Proposal for construction of 6 units of staff quarters in the wireles station plot has already been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

In the site proposed for acquisition at Arundhutinagar construction of staff quarters will be considered after the site is acquired.

Export of Fish

337. Dr. U. Misra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that experts from America will shortly arrive in India to advise Government in terms of exporting fish in large scale?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): One or two American firms connected with the fisheries trade have plans to send their experts to India to study the possibilities of increasing the exports of fisheries products from India to the U.S.A. But these plans have not yet materialised.

खेती योग परती भूमि

३३८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११५५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सारे देश में परती भूमि का पता लगाने वाली विशेषज्ञ समिति ने अपने कार्य में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति की है ?

(ख) इस समिति ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस का सारांश क्या है ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सम्बन्धी उस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिश पर वहां की राज्य सरकार ने कैसे प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये हैं; और

(घ) उन प्रस्तावों व विशेषज्ञ समिति की मूल सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) समिति ने और कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है ।

(ख) समिति ने तीसरी योजना की अवधि में ११,०१८ एकड़ घन जंगलों और झाड़ियों वाली भूमि तथा ५०,००० एकड़ ऊसर (अमलीय और क्षारीय) भूमि को सुधारने की सिफारिश की है, इस पर कुल अनुमानतः १.७३ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे । यह भी सिफारिश की गई है कि भूमिहीन मजदूरों और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित कबीलों के सदस्यों में भूमि बांटी जाय ।

(ग) हाल ही में राज्य सरकार ने मैनपुरी जिले में ५००० एकड़ ऊसर भूमि के सुधार और बन्दोबस्त के लिय एक योजना भेजी है जिस पर ५३ लाख रुपय खर्च होंगें । भूमिहीन मजदूरों के ४५० परिवारों को इस भूमि पर बसाने का प्रस्ताव है । प्रारम्भ में यह योजना केवल मैनपुरी जिले में शुरू की जायगी ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई योजना विचाराधीन है और शीघ्र ही इसे अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायगा । राज्य सरकार

से यह भी प्रार्थना की गई है कि जंगल तथा झाड़ियों वाली ११,०१८ एकड़ भूमी के सम्बन्ध में भी वह अपनी योजना तैयार करे जिस के लिये समिति ने सिफारिश की है ।

Coaching stock on Kangra Valley Section

339. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the coaching stock on the Kangra Valley Railway section (N.G.) on the Northern Railway is damaged and cannot be repaired due in shortage of spares;

(b) if so, the details of coaching stock which is in running condition and that which is damaged;

(c) the time by which they will be repaired; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Rolling stock

340. Shri Hem Raj; Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new rolling stock, locomotives, passenger coaches and goods wagons which are proposed to be put on the rails during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any programme has been phased to put them in the different years; and

(c) if so, its details and when the first instalment of the rolling stock will be put?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(*a*) Locomotives 2,090

Passengers Coaches (excluding Electric Multiple Units and Railcars) 5,324 (in terms bogies)

Goods Wagons . 1,46,718 (in terms of four-wheelers)

(b) Yes.

(c) In 1961-62, the following stock were placed on line:—

Locomotives . . .	326
Passenger Coaches (excluding Electric Multiple Units and Railcars	1214 (in terms of bogies)
Goods Wagons . .	19012 (in terms of four-wheelers)

In 1962-63, the following stock is expected to be placed on line :—

Locomotives . .	406
Passenger Coaches . . . (excluding Electric Multiple Unit and Railcars)	1340 (in terms of bogoies)
Goods wagons. .	27,300 (in terms of four-wheelers)

The balance stock is being planned for being commissioned in the remaining years of the Plan.

Dairy Farm with Swiss Assistance

341. { Shri Warior:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Swiss expert team had made investigations in Kerala to investigate the possibilities of establishing a dairy farm with Swiss cooperation; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The investigations

started by the Swiss expert team have not yet been completed.

(b) The findings are not yet available.

Import of Australian Rams

342. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imported Australian Rams to provide a foundation stock and supplied the same to Bihar State; and

(b) if so, the details of the deal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No; The Government of Bihar, have arranged to import some Romney Marsh Rams from Australia.

(b) A note furnishing the details is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 44].

Production of Sugar Cane

343. Shri Yogendra Jha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the yield of sugarcane in the sugar mill area of Sitamarhi in Bihar is likely to be very much less this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this decrease in production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The decrease in production of sugarcane is attributed to the following:—

(i) During the past two years there has been production of cane far in excess of the normal requirements of the only sugar factory in that area. As the growers had experienced certain difficulties in the disposal of their produce, they have chosen to reduce the area under the crop this year.

(ii) The cut imposed on sugar production in the last year has also contributed to a fall in acreage under sugarcane due to un-certainty about the disposal of entire cane; and

(iii) The growth and yield of sugarcane has been hampered due to recent floods.

Railway Loop Line Between Jagadhari and Ludhiana via Chandigarh

344. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that **the** Punjab Government have been pressing the Central Government to sanction construction of a new **railway** loop line between Jagadhari **and** Ludhiana *via* Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons that this has not been approved so far by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is not included in the Railway's programme of construction of new lines during the Third Plan as approved by the Planning Commission.

National Highways in Punjab

346. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been spent on the repairs of National Highways in Punjab which were washed away by floods recently; and

(b) the names of the bridges **and** highways repaired and reconstructed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagawati): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and **will** be laid on the Table of the House **in** due course.

Priority to Exported Goods

347. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway wagons loaded with goods for export will hereforth be marked with the label "Priority for Export" for facilitating faster movement of such goods;

(b) who will mark the wagons with these labels;

(c) whether it will affect the movement of other goods for domestic consumption; and

(d) whether there has been any change in the priority already fixed for such movement due to this new procedure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Consignors have been permitted to put a large label on the wagons containing goods for export reading as "for export only —push on" and not "Priority for export".

(c) and (d). No.

Wheat Ships held up at Vishakhapatnam Port

348. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government incurred heavy losses for having held up five American and two Panama ships carrying wheat in Vishakhapatnam port due to delay in unloading;

(b) if so, how much loss has been incurred by Government;

(c) the difficulty in unloading the wheat stocks; and

(d) whether the transport bottleneck is to be relieved by transferring the stock to the coastal shipping?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Six American and one Panamaniam ships carrying wheat arrived in Vishkhapatnam in September 1962. These ships lightened part of their cargo at Vishakhapatnam before proceeding to Calcuta for discharge. The time sheets in respect of the discharge of these vessels have not as yet been finalised and it is not, therefore, possible to estimate the exact demurrage payable in these cases. It is, however, likely that some demurrage will be payable in respect of these ships.

(c) The clearance of ship depends on berthing facilities, availability of rail transport, clearnace of transit sheds, unloading of ships and output of labour.

(d) About 6,000 tons of wheat was moved to Calcutta in September 1962 and another 6,800 tons in October 1962 by coastal vessels. A further quantity of about 11,000 tons of wheat is expected to be moved by coastal vessels during November, 1962.

Tallah Bridge

349. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 576 on the 3rd May, 1962 and state:

(a) how far preliminary work has progressed on broadening and strengthening Tallah bridge spanning Chitpur Railway yard; and

(b) when the State Government will actually start construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). This Road Bridge work is being done by the State Government of West Bengal. It is learnt that the State Government have completed plans and estimates and have also awarded the contract for the work. It is gathered that the State Government will take up the actual construction of the bridge after making suitable arrangement for diversion of road traffic, as otherwise the dismantling of the existing bridge would cause much inconvenience.

Covering over Platform on Northeast Frontier Railway

350. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister for **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the large number of Stations on North East Frontier Railway are not provided with covering over the platforms;

(b) if so, the total number of platforms which are not provided with covering over platforms; and

(c) what amount if any has been earmarked for this purpose for the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A large number of Stations on North East Frontier Railway and also on other Railways are not yet provided with covering over the platforms due to funds and resources being limited.

(b) 357 stations.

(c) Rs. 2·50 lakhs.

Postal Services

351. **Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:**
Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Rawandale:
Shri Kisan Veer:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri J. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how many villages were covered by postal services in Maharashtra by the end of Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): 35,302.

Marketing of Agriculture Produce

352. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of various statutes enacted by Central and State Governments for the regulation of marketing of agriculture produce; and

(b) how far these statutes have been helpful in regulating marketing?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 45].

Ticketless Travelling

353. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of ticketless travellers caught and the amount recovered from them during 1961-62; and

(b) the cost involved in this collection during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) About 8 millions and Rs. 2·03 crores respectively.

(b) Rs. 2·83 crores (approximately) inclusive of stationary ticket collectors at stations.

Import of Railway Equipment

354. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the quantity and value of imports year-wise for 1959, 1960 and 1961 in respect of:

(a) steel rails (BG., MG., or others),

(b) steel sleeper material,

(c) wooden sleepers,

(d) steam locomotives (BG., MG., or others?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 46].

खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भरता ।

३५५. **श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) कौन कौन से खाद्यान्न ऐसे ह जिन में आत्मनिर्भरता देश को प्राप्त हो गई है;

(ख) कौन कौन से खाद्यान्न ऐसे हैं जिन में आत्मनिर्भरता नहीं प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ग) आत्मनिर्भरता के आधार पर सरकार क्या यह बतायगी कि अमुक अवधि तक अमुक खाद्यान्न विदेश से नहीं मंगाये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) से (ग). कुछ हद तक, खाद्यान्नों की मांग उन की कीमतों के आधार पर अदलती बदलती रहती है। इसलिये किसी विशेष खाद्यान्न में आत्म-निर्भरता का विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है। हमारी उपज धीरे धीरे बढ़ रही है किन्तु उस के साथ साथ आबादी और जनता की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ने के कारण खाद्यान्नों की मांग भी बढ़ रही है। तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि के अन्त में खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य १० करोड़ टन निश्चित किया गया है। यदि यह लक्ष्य पूरा हो गया और आबादी भी हमारे अनुमान के अनुसार बढ़ी, तो हमारा देश तीसरी योजना की अवधि के अन्त तक खाद्यान्नों में आत्मनिर्भर या लगभग आत्म-निर्भर हो सकता है।

भूमिहीन मजदूर

३५६. **श्री माल्मीकी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, १९६२ के तीसरे सप्ताह तक राज्यवार कितनी जमीनें भूमिहीन मजदूरों को बांटी गईं; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार को क्या व्यय करना पड़ा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :(क) और (ख). भूमिहीन मजदूरों में जमीनें बांटे जाने के विषय में उप योजना मंत्री न २ मई, १९६१ को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८५० के उत्तर में उपलब्ध सूचना को सभा पटल पर रख दिया था। उसी प्रश्न के अनुपूरक प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये आश्वासन के सम्बन्ध में ३० मार्च, १९६२ को सभा को और अधिक जानकारी दे दी गई थी। उस के आगे और कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। नवम्बर, १९६२ के तीसरे सप्ताह तक हुए कार्य की प्रगति के विषय में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

दिल्ली में भूकम्प के धक्के

३५६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २९ सितम्बर, १९६२ की रात को करीब ११ बजे दिल्ली में भूकम्प के धक्के महसूस किये गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस भूकम्प के उद्गम स्थान, कारण, कम्पन-काल और उस से हुई हानि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन): (क) और (ख) दिल्ली में एक हल्की तीव्रता (स्लाइट इंटेंसिटी) का एक भूकम्प २९ सितम्बर, १९६२ को भारतीय मानक समय के अनुसार रात के १० बज कर ५८ मिनट पर अनुभव किया गया था। इस का अधिकेन्द्र (एपीसेण्टर) लोदी रोड की वेधशाला से लगभग ७ मील (११ किलोमीटर) पश्चिम-दक्षिण-पश्चिम में, पालम से पूर्व की पहाड़ी के पास था।

दिल्ली अरावली पर्वतमाला के सिरे पर स्थित है। दिल्ली और गुड़गांव के बीच कहीं अलवर के स्फटिक-शैल (क्वार्टजाइटेंस) कछार से मिले हुए हैं। इस से क्षेत्रीय दबाव उत्पन्न हो जाता है जो कभी कभी सतह पर भूकम्प के रूप में प्रकट होता है।

जहां तक मुझे मालम है इस भूकम्प से प्राणों या सम्पत्ति की कोई हानि नहीं हुई।

Advertisements by Air-India

358. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air-India launched an advertising campaign based on the restrictions of the "P" form; and

(b) if so, the amount spent on such an advertising campaign during August, September and October, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Corporation have reported that they did not launch any specific campaign based on the "P" form. However, four humorous designs were painted at Air-India's permanent hoarding sites in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The total cost of the art work and paintings for the designs at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras was approximately Rs. 5,000/-.

Air-India Bookings

359. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the bookings of Air-India during the months of August-October of 1961 and 1962; and

(b) whether any increase in the bookings was registered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The total number of passengers uplifted during the months of August and September 1962 is 30,491 as against 26,418 in August and September 1961.

Air-India Inaugural Flight to Moscow

360. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air-India had any inaugural flight of Boeing 707 between Delhi and Moscow in the month of September or October, 1962;

(b) what were the reasons for such an inaugural flight; and

(c) who were the persons taken on this inaugural flight?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes Sir. Air India operated the second inaugural flight from Delhi to Moscow on 28th September, 1962.

(b) In accordance with International Air Transport Association regulations, a member airline are permitted to operate two inaugural flights when a new type of aircraft is introduced on a route. Any scheduled flight operated within a period of six months from the first flight may be termed as an inaugural flight. The object of an inaugural flight is to offer free transportation for publicity purposes, to dignitaries, commercial contacts, interline friends etc. This is a sales promotion measure and also valuable from the public relations point of view.

(c) A list of invitees on this inaugural flight is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 47.]

Diesel Goods Train between Moghalsarai & Rosa

361. Shri Joti Saroop: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a diesel goods train has started between Moghalsarai and Rosa from 11th September, 1962;

(b) what is the total tonnage carried by the goods train in the first month ending 11th October, 1962; and

(c) the estimated cost involved in introducing diesel goods training in this section?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, from the 10th September, 1962.

(b) Total tonnage carried by diesel goods trains during the period from 10-9-1962 to 11-10-1962 was 3,16,356.

(c) The price per loco is about Rs. 12·25 lakhs. The cost of operation of diesel goods trains will have yet to be worked out when the services have been fully introduced.

Railway Track joining Indore with Dhulia

362. **Shri J. S. Patil:**
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Rawandale:
Shri B. D. Deshmukh:
Shri Kisan Veer:
Shri V. T. Patil:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new railway track joing Indore with Dhulia from Manmad was sanctioned in Second Five Year Plan period but it has not been implemented so far; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Construction of the Indore-Dhulia-Manmad line was not sanctioned during the Second Five Year Plan period. Hence there was no question of implementation of this project.

(b) Does not arise.

Realignment of N.G. Kangra Valley Section

363. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 147 on the 7th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the survey for realignment of the narrow gauge Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway has since been completed;

(b) whether the construction of rail-*cum*-road bridges has been provided for on this realignment section; and

(c) the cost of this realignment track and whether the Punjab Government have accepted it?

The Deputy Ministry in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Field work for the survey of the realignment of the line between Jawanwala Shahr and Guler stations has been completed but the project report and estimate have not been finalised.

(b) The estimate for the project will contain alternative costs with road decking and without it, of those bridges which are required by the State Government to be made into rail-*cum*-road bridges. The State Government is being requested to indicate which of the bridges are required to be rail-*cum*-road bridges.

(c) The cost of the project will be known only after the estimate has ben finalised.

12.02 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Hirabhai Kunverabhai Baria who passed away at Nelsur on the 11th November, 1962 at the age of 59.

Shri Baria was a sitting Member of the House from Dohad Constituency of Gujarat.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN MANJHI AND BAKULAH STATIONS

Shri Bishanchander Seth (Etah): Under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported railway accident between Manjhi and Bakulah stations on the North-Eastern Railway on 11th November, 1962 resulting the death of 25 persons and injuries to several others."

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): With regret, I have to inform the House of an unfortunate incident which occurred on 11-11-1962 shortly after midnight between Manjhi and Bakulah stations on N. E. Railway.

At about 1.30 hrs. on the night between 10th and 11th November, 1962, when 67 Up Muzaffarpur-Allahabad City Fast Passenger arrived at Suraimanpur station on Chupra-Varanasi metre gauge section of the North Eastern Railway, certain passengers reported to the Station Master on duty that some persons travelling on the roof of the train had been hit by overhead structures of the bridge while the train was passing over the bridge situated between Manjhi and Bakulha stations.

On a search being made on the roof of the train at Suriamanpur station, 6 persons were found to be dead and another 5 seriously injured. A search party headed by the Station Master was also sent immediately by an engine and a brakevan to search the track upto Manjhi. Simultaneously, medical aid was rushed from Chupra under the charge of a railway doctor. Local railway officers at Varanasi and Sonepur proceeded to the site immediately on receipt of information. The Chief Commercial Superintendent and the Chief Medical Officer of North Eastern Railway also proceeded to the site from Gorakhpur.

The District officials at Ballia and Chupra were also advised immediately.

According to the latest information available, 25 persons died and another 3 were seriously injured. The number of killed includes those who were seriously injured and subsequently died. The three injured persons are receiving medical attention in Ballia Civil Hospital and are reported to be progressing.

Reports received show that the train was running with its full normal composition of coaches. A number of passengers mostly proceeding from wayside stations to Ballia for the Kartik Poornimashi fair got on to the roof of the train. Efforts were made at Chupra, where the train was detained for about 20 minutes, and at Revelganj, the last stopping station of the train where the train was deained for about 15 minutes, to get the passengers to come down from the roof of the train. The assistance of Government Railway Police was also sought and obtained for this purpose. It appears that despite efforts of and exhortations by the railway staff, some persons managed to remain on the roof.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow is holding an enquiry into the accident today.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): They were on the roof; they were noticed on the roof and the train was started.

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ : अखबारों में पहले दिन यह छपा कि इस दुर्घटना में पच्चीस आदमी मरे, लेकिन आज के पेपर्ज में बताया गया है कि सौ आदमी मरे। गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिए कि इस दुर्घना में वास्तव

में कुल कितने आदमी मरे हैं । अगर अखबारों में गलत खबरें छपती हैं, तो उसका बहुत बुरा नतीजा निकलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब बहुत से आदमी छतों पर बैठ गए, तो फिर गाड़ी चलाई क्यों गई।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया है, दो स्टेशनों पर इस बात की कोशिश की गई कि लोगों को उतारा जाये । आधी रात के करीब का वक्त था । मेम्बर साहबान को इस बात का तजुर्बा होगा कि उतारने के बाद जब गाड़ी चलने लगती है, तो कुछ लोग फिर ऊपर चढ़ जाते हैं, जिनके मुतालिक पता लगना बड़ा मुश्किल है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In today's *Hindustan Times* it is stated:

> "The railway authorities here were still unwilling to make any guess as to the number of casualties."

According to the newspapers, it is 100. They say it is only 25. some people were feared to be drowned also according to the newspaper report. I want to know the actual figure.

Shri Swaran Singh: If the railway authorities are not prepared to make a guess, it is not something which is unusual or unexpected, because we would give the number of the unfortunate dead people about whom there is certainty. It may be that some dead bodies were submerged in the river. Some dead bodies had been taken out from the river also. This is the number which is known to us. If it is more and after further enquiries or fuller investigation if the number increases, I will certainly inform the House.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि एक जगह ट्रेन बीस मिनट रुकी रही और दूसरी जगह पंद्रह मिनट। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि अधिकारियों को खतरे का ज्ञान था । जब उनको खतरे का ज्ञान था, तो उन्होंने ट्रेन चलाई क्यों ? इस प्रकार ट्रेन चलाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो मिनिस्टर साहब दे चुके हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगर ट्रेन चलने के बाद पुल के पास पहुंच चुकी थी और वहां खतरा था, तो उसको रोका क्यों नहीं गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब दे दिया गया है।

श्री त्यागी : इस बात का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है कि पुल के पास ट्रेन को क्यों नहीं रोका गया ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि जब ट्रेन चलती है, तो उतारने के बावजूद कई आदमी अननोटिस्ड फिर ऊपर चढ़ जाते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जिन लोगों ने ट्रेन को चलने दिया और जिन्होंने इसको पुल पर भी नहीं रोका, उनके खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्रवाई की जाएगी क्योंकि वे इस दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेवार हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में इनक्वायरी हो रही है । इनक्वायरी के बाद अगर यह पाया गया कि किसी अधिकारी का कसूर था तो यकीनन उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: अध्यक्ष महोदय..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक मैम्बर सवाल नहीं पूछ सकता है । जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, वे एक एक सवाल पूछेंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह साफ जाहिर है कि सवारियां ऊपर थीं और उनको उतारा गया । यह भी आपको पता है कि आगे खतरा था । उनको यह भी पता था कि यह रूटीन है कि चलती हुई गाड़ियों पर लोग चढ़ जाते हैं । जब यह सब कुछ उनका पता था और खतरे की बात भी मालूम थी तो फिर पुल के पास गाड़ी को रोकने की कोशिश गार्ड ने या ड्राइवर ने क्यों नहीं की और अगर नहीं तो यह स्पष्ट है कि इस सब चीज का पता होते हुए भी वे गाड़ी को ले गए और ऐसी हालत में क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन आप ले रहे हैं ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इसका जवाब इस बात पर निर्भर होगा कि जिस वक्त गाड़ी चली उस वक्त गार्ड को पता था या नहीं कि ऊपर कुछ आदमी बैठे हैं । चूंकि इनक्वायरी हो रही है, इसलिये मेरे लिये इस के हक में या इसके खिलाफ कुछ कहना मुनासिब नहीं होगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : दादरी का जो मेला है, यह बहुत भारी मेला है और अलाहाबाद और सारन तक से आदमी आते हैं । हर साल इस मेले के अवसर पर स्पेशल ट्रेनें चला करती थीं । क्या वजह है कि इस साल स्पेशल ट्रेनें नहीं चलीं और गाड़ियों में और बोगीज क्यों नहीं जोड़ दी गईं ताकि लोग छतों पर सफर न करते । आपके स्टेटमेंट से जाहिर होता है कि सब नार्मल ट्रेंज ही थीं ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : नार्थ ईस्टर्न और नार्थ ईस्ट फ्रण्टियर रेलव दोनों में हमने कोशिश की है कि कोई बयान न दें कि बड़ा भारी बोझा रहा है इस एमरजेंसी के वक्त में और कोई स्पेशल ट्रेन वहां नहीं चलाई जा सकती है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : क्या यह सही है कि इस ऐमरजेंसी की वजह से बहुत सी गाड़ियों में डिब्बे कम कर दिये गये हैं जिसकी वजह से गाड़ियों में बहुत भीड़ होती है और क्या इस भीड़ को रोकने के लिये पुलिस का प्रबन्ध किया गया ? क्या दूसरे स्टेशनों पर भी पुलिस का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है या नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जैसा कहा गया है कि सारा प्रबन्ध था । रेल कर्मचारियो ने भी और पुलिस अफसरों ने भी कोशिश की और लोगों को उतारा भी । जो आपने यह कहा कि एमरजेंसी की वजह से गाड़ियों में कुछ डिब्बे कम हुए हैं, हो सकता है कि कहीं कहीं कम भी हुए हों, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूं कि भारी बोझ के बावजूद भी रेलगाड़ियां उस सैक्शन में वैसे ही चल रही हैं । लेकिन हमें हैरानी नहीं होनी चाहिये अगर एमरजेंसी की वजह से कोई गाड़ी काटनी पड़े । उसके लिये भी हमको तैयार रहना चाहिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : स्पेशल ट्रेनों का इन्तजाम नहीं था और सवारियां ज्यादा थीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टिकटों की बुकिंग क्यों खत्म नहीं की गई और यह आर्डर क्यों नहीं दिया गया कि टिकटों का बेचना बन्द कर दिया जाए ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : शायद माननीय सदस्य को नहीं पता है कि बदकिस्मती से उस हिस्से में बगैर टिकट के भी लोग सफर करते हैं ।

Shri Tyagi: This is an important matter. He is confessing the failure of the whole administration there. People are travelling without tickets and it was for the passengers to inform the railway authorities about the accident.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): What was the capacity of the train and may I know how many tickets were issued at that station?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इसके लिये मेरे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

त्यागी जी बहुत नाराज नजर आते हैं । यह जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ है बहुत ही अनफार्चुनेट है । लेकिन ट्रेन पासर्ज रेलवे लाइन पर आयें, छतों पर चढ़ें, उस सूरत में लोगों को बचाया तो जा सकता है लेकिन लोगों को अपने आप से नहीं बचाया जा सकता है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Evidently, this enquiry is going to be made. May I know whether it is going to be made by the Inspector of Railways or by a judicial authority?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अपने बयान में मैंने कहा है कि आज इनक्वायरी शुरू हुई है गवर्नमेंट इंस्पेक्टर आफ रेलवेज की तरफ से जो कि हाउस जानता है कि एक इंडीपेंडेंट आथोरिटी है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since the matter is a very catastrophic one, I should say that the enquiry should be entrusted to a judicial authority.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : इस किस्म की ओवर (क्राउडिंग) और रूफ पर चढ़ना वगैरह जो कि अक्सर हमारे एन० ई० रेलवे में होती है, उसको देखते हुए, एस० एम० गार्ड और ड्राइवर तथा दूसरे अफसर प्रेजेंट रहते हैं, तो सवारियों को उतारने के लिये जब उन के द्वारा गाड़ी को रोके रखा जाता है तो क्या कोई कार्रवाई उनके खिलाफ की जाती है या उस वक्त अनआफिशली कह दिया जाता है कि गाड़ी को आगे बढ़ाओ । कटिहार में ऐसा हुआ है कि आदमियों को छत से उतारने की कोशिश की गई और इसके बाद उन पर कारवाई हुई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब आ जाने दीजिये ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : हिपोथैटीकल सवाल है । इसका मैं क्या जवाब दूं । किसी हद तक सवाल दूसरे माननीय सदस्य जो कर रहे हैं, उसका यह जवाब है ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : गाड़ी खुलती है तो भी खतरा था और अगर नहीं चलती तो भी खतरा था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विश्राम प्रसाद ।

Shri Priya Gupta: I wanted a directive.

Mr. Speaker: He has given the answer.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : आपने कहा है कि जब गाड़ी छुटती है तो लोग ऊपर चढ़ जाते हैं । लेकिन इस तरह से एक सौ या दो सौ आदमियों का ऊपर चढ़ना बहुत मुश्किल होता है । दूसरी यह बात है कि जब गाड़ी चल रही थी और पुल के पास पहुंची तो वहां पर उसको रोक कर क्या पैसेंजर को यह कहा गया या नहीं कहा गया कि आप लोग लेट जाओ, क्योंकि आगे खतरा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैम्बर साहिबान ने बहुत से सवाल किए हैं । उनके दिल में नाराजगी भी है, यह बात दुरुस्त है । यह जो दुर्घटना हुई है यह बहुत अफसोसनाक है । जो इतने लोग मर गए हैं, इसका हर एक को बहुत दुख है । मगर मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि किस का कसूर है, इसकी इनक्वायरी हो रही है । इसके बावजूद भी बार बार उसी सवाल को दुहराये जा रहे हैं । इनक्वायरी की रिपोर्ट को आ जाने दीजिये, फिर देख लिया जाएगा ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : इनक्वायरी किस बात की । What are the terms of reference. ट्रेनें तो लड़ी नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूरी नहीं है लड़े और इनक्वायरी हो । दूसरे केसिस में भी करनी पड़ती है । If he continues arguing there will be no end.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, Will you obtain one information. I do not want to embarrass you. But the first report was given by the passengers about this huge accident and not by the guard. What was it due to you, that is what I cannot understand.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi should realise that, probably, these points also will be revealed in the enquiry, whether it was really only the passengers who gave that information or any station employee or a railway servant also carried that information. All these facts would be known after that enquiry.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, I want to make one submission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I ask one more question.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): May I know how many children were killed?

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has already stated that the first report was given by the passengers (*interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If the hon. Members want to have a separate discussion on this subject they have their remedy, but in this Calling Attention Notice I cannot go on indefinitely.

Shri Priya Gupta: I have....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. I have told him so many times. Let us proceed now.

12.19 hours

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO THE DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1940

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

(i) Notification No. F. 12/102/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th April, 1962.

(ii) Notification No. F. 12/76/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th July, 1962.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-517/62].

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATION ACT, 1956

The Minister of Community Development Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1451 dated the 3rd November, 1962 issued under section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-518/12].

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Medical Council (Post-graduate Medical Education Committee) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1699 dated the 22nd July, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-156/62].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information, Sir. The word used here is 're-lay'. Was it laid on the Table in the last session also under the rules?

Mr. Speaker: The period was not completed; therefore they had to re-lay it.

12.21 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANNEXURE TO S.Q. NO. 1182

HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): Sir, In reply to para (a) of the Starred Question No. 1182 asked by Shri Y. N. Singha on 30th May, 1962 I had stated that about 90% of the total compensation had been paid till then to all those who had been affected by the Hirakud Dam Project.

In reply to part (b) I had stated that Rs. 4,37,72,638.85 n.p. was the amount of compensation that had been paid.

On receipt of subsequent information from the Government of Orissa it is found that the amount of Rs. 4,37,638.85 nP. was the compensation paid for bhogra and royati lands only and did not include compensation paid on account of houses, wells, tanks and other miscellaneous properties. The total overall compensation paid amounted to Rs. 8,09,79,032.80 nP. which represents about 90% of the total compensation payable.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir, I agree that the House can very well understand in certain cases the need for correction of wrong answers given on a particular occasion, but here it appears that though there is time lag of some ten days at least—sometimes even more than that—between the notice of the question and the answer by the hon. Minister in this House, the information that was obtained for the Orissa Government at that time was not correct or there was no attempt made by the Government to obtain this information, which has been given today, from the Orissa Government. That is the position. They made no attempt to get any information at all? Why should they be so slack?

Mr. Speaker: Would that constitute a point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Sir; the Government is so slack.

Mr. Speaker: That is a question that has been asked of the hon. Minister. Can he explain whether the Orissa Government sent wrong information or whether that was not sought from the Orissa Government?

Shri Alagesan: This came to our knowledge only after we received a subsequent communication from the Orissa Government. Since that was contrary to the information previously supplied, I thougt it my duty to make this correction and place the information before the House.

12.24 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: THE SUPPLY POSITION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, I consider it my duty to give a very brief account of the position of liquid fuel in the country for every type of consumption. I have to make this statement because of certain uninformed criticism made by some sections of the press. This creates wrong impressions in the minds of our people and should, therefore, be avoided.

Only recently I stated in public that the stock position of petroleum products is being very closely observed and that the stocks are adequate

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

I also said that, in a general way, Government had no intention of introducing rationing of petroleum products and particularly motor spirit, which we produce in surplus in the country. I repeat my appeal however to the public to consume kerosene oil in a restrained manner not because there is inadequate supply of kerosene but because of difficulties in transportation to every part of the country. If kerosene is not used freely for cooking purposes we will be saving foreign exchange, which is needed for more urgent purposes. In its place we are making arrangements for adequate supply of coal which could be used as a substitute for kerosene for cooking purposes.

Supplies of other petroleum products are quite satisfactory. As has been said some where, incorrectly and irresponsibly, there is absolutely no fuel famine in the country. When I visited some of the East-European countries recently in connection with our economic collaboration schemes I was not rebuffed anywhere. On the contrary wherever we went we finished our work to our satisfaction. The intensification programme of oil exploration at this particular critical juncture has been taken up in all earnestness and all our requirements have been sympathetically considered and accepted by the USSR Government as well as in Poland where I went for credit availability and technical collaboration to produce and wash more coal and also to produce mining equipments in our own country. I did not go to Rumania and Italy on my own as the situation in my country demanded my return. There was disapointment in Rumania and Italy on this account.

We are making all necessary arrangements for storage and distribution of petroleum products and it is hoped that very soon more storing facilities will be created under a scheme where the public and private sector oil organisations are extending their fullest cooperation to each other. I take this opportunity also to thank our suppliers of petroleum products both from the East and West and their prompt assistance to us in our schemes of distribution or accumulation of petroleum products. I regret I cannot make further detailed statements in this connection except to say that we are constantly examining the position of our stock and that the Government are very vigilant about the whole matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of information Sir. The hon. Minister has referred to his visit to certain European countries. May I ask whether he discussed this particular matter or any aspect of it with the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Khruschev, or some other matter with him?

An Hon. Member: He discussed political matters.

Mr. Speaker: He might have done anything. We are just concerned with the fact that he had gone there.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): The hon. Minister has said that the stocks are adequate. We are happy about it; but am I to understand that in assessing this position he has taken into account the emergency needs and that for those also our stocks are adequate?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All that I can say is that all these matters are receiving almost daily consideration of the authorities.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): What specific steps have Government taken or propose to take to protect the oil refinery at Gauhati and the Digboi, Naharkatiya and Morar oil-fields in Assam from possible air attacks by the enemy?

Mr. Speaker: That is not connected with this.

Shri Hem Barua: There may be some internal sabotage also; so, some steps must be taken....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua will realise that that is not connected with this. Protection from air raids is quite a different thing.

12.28 hours

FOREIGNERS LAW (APPLICATION AND AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, on behalf of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to apply the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Foreigners Act, 1946 to certain persons to whom they do not at present apply and further to amend the Foreigners Act, 1946.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to apply the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Foreigners Act, 1946 to certain persons to whom they do not at present apply and further to amend the Foreigners Act, 1946."

The motion was adopted.

Shr Datar: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.29 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: FOREIGNERS LAW (APPLICATION AND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (No. 5 of 1962) as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-519/62].

12.29 hrs.

COMPNAIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956"

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. In the last session also I raised this matter and I am constrained to raise it again; I am sorry for that. The practice has been growing on in this House for the Treasury Benches to introduce Bills and then not pursue them or take up them further in that session. They are postponed to the next session or even to some later session. So, can the Government give an assurance now, when we are living in an emergency? Have they at least caught the spirit of emergency, and can they assure the House that the Bills introduced in this session shall be taken up and passed in this very session? Otherwise, there is no point in introducing Bills in this session.

Mr. Speaker: This Bill is to replace an Ordinance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, I refer to the Bill to amend the Companies Act.

Shri K. C. Reddy: This also is to replace an Ordinance. He ought to have known it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is not mentioned here.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.30 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance,, 1962 (No. 7 of 1962) as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-520/62].

12.30 hrs.

RESOLUTIONS *RE*: PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY AND AGGRESSION BY CHINA—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: We take up further discussion of the Resolutions that have been moved and the amendments that are connected with them.

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ (एटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले तीन चार दिनों में इस सदन में जो कार्य हुआ उसको मैंने देखा और जो माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण हुए उनको मैंने गम्भीरता से सुना ।

इससे पहले कि मैं अपना भाषण शुरू करूं मैं यह उचित मानता हूं कि उन जवानों को, जिन्होंने हमारी सीमा पर अपने प्राणों से हाथ धोए या जिनको अनेक चोटें आईहैं, अपना हार्दिक धन्यवाद दूं ।

मैं सदन के समक्ष उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो संकटकालीन स्थिति हमारे देश के सामने आयी है इसके सम्बन्ध में अनेकों वर्ष पूर्व हिन्दू महासभा ने दो बातें कही थीं, मैं उनकी ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । महासभा ने कहा था हिन्दुआइज्ड पालिटिक्स और मिलिटराइज्ड हिन्दू होने चाहिए । यदि इन शब्दों की ओर शासन ने ध्यान दिया होता तो मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि देश के सामने आज यह समस्या ही न आती । आज जो संकट हमारे सामने है उसके मैं चार मौलिक कारण मानता हूं । मैं उनकी ओर आपका और सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह बात हमारे सामने कैसे आयी और क्यों आयी ।

इसका पहला कारण यह है कि हमारी सैनिक तैयारी नहीं थी । आज से चन्द दिन पहले हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा कि हमने सेना के सम्बन्ध में जो गलतियां की हैं उनकी जांच करने के लिये एक कमेटी बिठायेंगे । मैं अपने माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी से इस सदन के द्वारा कहना चाहता हूं कि इधर उधर एनक्वायरी करने की जरूरत नहीं है, वे स्वयं अपना निरीक्षण करें कि सारे देश ने उनसे क्या कहा था । देश ने कहा था कि देश के बारडर को मजबूत करो, हमारे देश में यह कमी है । मगर हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मन्त्री तो शान्ति और पंचशील के दूत हैं, उन्होंने कभी भी इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया, और उसी का यह नतीजा है कि स्वयं प्रधान मन्त्री जी अपने श्रीमुख से कहते हैं कि हमने क्या गलती की है इसकी जांच की जाएगी ।

मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूं कि दूसरे की ओर से देखने के बजाए पंडित

जी स्वयं को देखें और अपने हृदय से सोचें कि यह गलती किस की है ।

दूसरी गलती इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह मानता हूं कि जिस समय भारत स्वतन्त्र हुआ यदि उसी समय से पाकिस्तान के साथ उचित बरताव किया जाता तो कभी भी इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति का निर्माण न हुआ होता जैसा कि हम आज देखते हैं । हमारी तो यह स्थिति है कि, जैसा पंडित जी ने कहा, पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश पर कोई दो हजार छुटपुट आक्रमण किए हैं । यह बात कहे एक साल के लगभग हो गया और तब से सौ, दो सौ चार सौ और आक्रमण पाकिस्तान कर चुका होगा । इसका नतीजा यह है कि आज सारी दुनिया यह समझती है कि भारत को चाहे कोई भी दबा ले, भारत का काम दबना है और इसी नीति का फल चीनी आक्रमण के रूप में हमारे सामने है ।

तीसरी गलती मैं यह मानता हूं कि सन् १९५१ में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने चीन को तिब्बत का दान कर दिया । वह हमारा बफर स्टेट था । अगर हम तिब्बत को सुरक्षित रखते तो आज जो यह सवाल देश के सामने आया, न आता । तिब्बत की ओर से बड़ी उदासीनता बरती गयी और उसे चला जाने दिया गया । उसमें हमारे मानसरोवर जैसे महान् तीर्थ स्थान थे । इस बारे में अनेकों बातें माननीय मित्रों ने सदन में कही हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि तिब्बत हमारे पास होता तो यह स्थिति जो आज हमारे सामने है न होती ।

इसके बाद मैं चौथी बात कहना चाहता हूं । सन् १९५१ में तिब्बत का दान हुआ और सन् १९५५ में भारत पर चीन का हमला हुआ । एक तरफ भारत पर चीन का हमला होता है और दूसरी ओर चीन के प्रधान मन्त्री इस देश में पधारते हैं, और सन् १९५९ में यह बात लोकसभा में बतलायी जाती है कि चीन का हमला सन् १९५५ में हुआ था । मैं बड़े अदब के साथ यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रजातन्त्र का अर्थ क्या है ? सारे देश के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों में से कुछ सज्जन प्रधान मन्त्री तथा मन्त्री चुने जाते हैं । फिर क्या कारण था कि देश को इस विषय में अंधेरे में रखा गया । अगर सन् १९५९ के बजाए चार साल पहले, यानी सन् १९५५ में ही आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री ने देश को बतला दिया होता कि चीन ने हम पर हमला किया तो देश में चीनी हिन्दी भाई भाई का नारा न लगता । अगर जनता को इस बात की जानकारी होती तो देश में उस आदमी के लिए जिसने हमारे देश पर हमला किया है किसी प्रकार का स्वागत का स्थान न होता । सम्भव है कि मेरे कुछ मित्र कहें कि मैं कुछ गलत सी बात कह रहा हूं लेकिन मेरी आत्मा में जो भावना है उसको मैं व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं ।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी नीति के कारण ही चीन हमारे साथ यह बरताव कर सका । हमारे नेताओं ने तो शान्ति का और चरखा चलाने का पाठ पढ़ा है । लेकिन दुनिया का काम इन चीजों से नहीं चल सकता । आज दुनिया के सामने अनेक मुसीबतें आ रही है । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं हमारी आंख खोलने का काम चीन ने किया है ।

मैं यह बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि सारे देश ने और इस हाउस ने अनेक बातें श्री कृष्ण मेनन के सम्बन्ध में कही हैं, परन्तु मैं उनको बिल्कुल मानने को तैयार नहीं क्योंकि जो कुछ हुआ है उसके लिये हमारी सारी कैबिनेट ज्वाइंटली रेसपांसिबिल है । कोई भी कार्य किसी भी विभाग के द्वारा हो उसके लिये सारी कैबिनेट जिम्मेदार होती है । कैबिनेट का यह काम होता है कि वह प्रधान मन्त्री को ठीक प्रकार की सलाह दे । परन्तु आज भारत का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे मन्त्री श्री जवाहर लाल

[श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ]

नेहरू की आंख तोला करते है । किसी में इतनी जुर्रत नहीं कि ईमानदारी से पंडित जी को बतलाए और उनसे झगड़ा करे कि देश के ऊपर इस प्रकार की स्थिति आने वाली है । आज इस तरह की दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति में मैं सारे मिनिस्टरों को जिम्मेदार मानता हूं, केवल श्री कृष्ण मेनन को दोषी नहीं मानता ।

आज मैं एक बात सारे संसार के सामने कहना चाहता हूं । मैं इस लड़ाई को चीन और भारत की लड़ाई नहीं मानता । यह लड़ाई सारे संसार के प्रजातान्त्रिक शासन प्रणाली के मानने वालों और कम्युनिस्ट विचारधारा को मानने वालों के बीच है । ऐसी स्थिति में अगर प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति को मानने वाले देश हमारे देश को आर्थिक और अस्त्रों की सहायता देते हैं तो हमें उस सहायता को बिलाशक लेना चाहिय और उनको इसके लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहिये । आज इस प्रकार की सहायता संसार की आवश्यकता है । संसार दो पहियों की गाड़ी पर चल रहा है, आज संसार में दो विचार धाराएं चल रही हैं, एक साम्यवादी विचार धारा है और दूसरी प्रजातांत्रिक विचार धारा । हमको उन देशों से मदद लेने में संकोच नहीं करना चाहिए जिनकी विचारधारा हमारे समान है ।

हमारे कुछ मित्र कहते है कि अगर हम ने अमरीका की सहायता ली तो हम को पाकिस्तान की तरह उसका दासत्व स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी बात बिल्कुल नहीं है । पाकिस्तान ने जिस स्थिति में मदद ली वह दूसरी विचार धारा थी । उसने अपनी आत्मा को अमरीका के हाथ में बेचा था । परन्तु आज तो संसार के सामने दो विचारधाराओं की लड़ाई है । ऐसी स्थिति में हमको मदद अवश्य लेनी चाहिए ।

मैं एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में आपके सामने और रखना चाहता हूं । जिस समय जार को रूस पर संकट दिखायी दिया और जिस समय कम्युनिस्ट स्टालिन आदि, एशिया पर अपनी विचार धारा थोपना चाहते थे, तो जार ने एक स्टेटमेंट निकाला और उसमें कहा था कि हम सारे संसार से प्रार्थना करना चाहते है कि हमारे पास पैसे की कमी है । दुनिया के सारे देश जो प्रजातन्त्र में या राज शासन में विश्वास करते है हमारी मदद करें । उस समय सारी दुनिया में रशियन बौंड बिके और अरबों रुपया लोगों ने दिया । मैं उस बात में और ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता । इतना ही निवेदन है कि यह विचारधारा की लड़ाई है । मैं तो मानता हूं कि केवल भारत और चीन की ही नहीं बल्कि प्रजातन्त्र और साम्यवाद के बीच यह लड़ाई है अतः प्रजातन्त्री भारत जो कि अपने देश की आजादी की हिफ़ाज़त के लिये लड़ रहा है उसको सभी प्रजातान्त्रिक देशों का सहयोग और समर्थन मिलना ही चाहिए और यह हर्ष का विषय है कि हमें उन का समर्थन और सहयोग मिल भी रहा है । जिन देशों ने इस संकटकालीन अवसर पर हमारी ओर सहायता का हाथ बढ़ाया और जिस रूप में वे हमारी सहायता कर रहे है उनके लिये हम हृदय से आभारी है । लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसा करके वे कोई इस मुल्क पर खास अहसान नहीं कर रहे है क्योंकि जैसा मैंने पहले कहा यह संघर्ष भारत और चीन के बीच में ही न होकर साम्यवाद और प्रजातन्त्र की लड़ाई भी है और इस नाते सभी प्रजातन्त्री देशों का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा करें और साम्यवादी विचारधारा को उस पर अधिकार न कर दें ।

एक बड़ी सीधी सी बात मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की पोज़ीशन क्या है ? हम बिल्कुल बैलेंसिंग पोज़ीशन में है । अगर आज हम रूस की तरफ बढ़ जावें

तो संसार का बैलेंस उन की ओर चला जायेगा और अगर आज हम अमरीका की तरफ दिल खोल कर चले जायें तो अमरीका गुट का बैलेंस बढ़ जायेगा । । ऐसी परिस्थिति में अमरीका, इंग्लैण्ड, कनाडा आदि देशों ने जो हमारी मदद की है उनके लिये मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं मानता हूं कि उन्होंने बड़ी उदारता की है । जिस सज्जनता का व्यवहार उन्होंने हमारे साथ किया और हमें सहायता व समर्थन दे रहे हैं वह उनसे अपेक्षित है और प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा के लिये उन्हें अधिक से अधिक हमारी मदद करनी ही चाहिए ।

हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने कई मर्तबा यह बात कही है कि लड़ाई लम्बी चलेगी । मैं बिल्कुल इस को मानने को तैयार हूं । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां वह चीन के साथ लम्बी लड़ाई चलने का संकेत करते हैं तो उसमें एक शब्द पाकिस्तान जोड़ना वह भूल न जावें । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस लड़ाई को केवल भारत और चीन की लड़ाई मानना बड़ी भूल होगी । पाकिस्तान भी समय पाते नया मोर्चा बनायेगा । किसी भी वक्त मौका मिलते ही वह भारत के विरुद्ध नया फ्रण्ट खोल सकता है । पाकिस्तान पर अमरीका द्वारा दबाव डाले जाने के कारण कुछ लोग ऐसा सोचते हैं कि पाकिस्तान नया फ्रण्ट नहीं खोलेगा । मेरी इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मन्त्री जी से कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई तो भी मैं उनकी मानसिक स्थिति को तोल कर बतलाना चाता हूं कि उन के मन में यह भावना रही कि रूस भारत चीन झगड़े में इंटरवीन करेगा लेकिन यह कल्पना असत्य साबित हुई और जो लोग ऐसी कल्पना करते थे कि रूस के बीच में पड़ने के कारण यह संघर्ष लम्बा नहीं खिंचेगा, उनकी कल्पना भी गलत साबित हुई । जिस तरह से चीन ने रूस का कोई प्रभाव नहीं माना उसी तरह मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान पर भी अमरीका कोई प्रभाव नहीं डाल सकेगा और उपयुक्त मौका मिलते ही पाकिस्तान हमारे सामने एक नया फ्रण्ट खोल देगा । जितने भी माननीय सदस्य विराजमान हैं उनका ध्यान मैं इस ओर दिलाते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें केवल चीन से ही नहीं वरन् चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों से लड़ना पड़ेगा । इस बात को आप को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए ।

मैं यहां पर कर्नल नासर और क्यूबा की छोटी सी मिसाल देना चाहता हूं । कर्नल नासर के उस छोटे से राष्ट्र ने, स्वेज कैनाल, जिसमें कि संसार की महान् शक्तियां निहित थीं, जिसमें सारे संसार का इंटरैस्ट लगा लगा हुआ था, ऐक छोटी सी शक्ति ने सारे संसार को आंख दिखा कर उस पर कब्जा कर लिया । ऐसा हो जाने का एक ही कारण था कि वह दिलेरी के साथ, हिम्मत के साथ और शक्ति के साथ दुनिया के सामने आया ।

क्यूबा की मिसाल भी मैं देना चाहता हूं । क्यूबा की चार दिन की बात है कि अगर अमरीकन फौरन उनके चारों तरफ घेरा न डाल दिये होते और रूस को यह पता नहीं लग जाता कि यह सौदा महंगा पड़ेगा तो वह पीछे कदम हटाने वाले नहीं थे । लेकिन दुनिया ने देखा कि वही रूस जिसको कि दुनिया इतना बड़ा तूफ़ान समझ रही थी, अपनी आबरू दाव कर सारे के सारे अपने जहाज बखैरियत वापिस मोड़ ले गया और उसकी अमरीकनों का सामना करने की हिम्मत नहीं हुई । मेरा कहना यह है कि माइट इज राइट । जब तक शक्ति की पूजा आप नहीं नहीं करेंगे संसार में आपको मान्यता प्राप्त न होगी । ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे देश को जो चेतावनी चीन की तरफ से मिली है उसका पूरा लाभ उठा कर सारे देश को हमें पूरी तरह से तैयार करना है ताकि कितनी भी बड़ी से बड़ी लड़ाई इस देश में क्यों न आ जाये हम उसका कामयाबी के साथ मुकाबला कर सक ।

जसा कि अन्य मित्रों ने कहा है मैं भी कहूंगा कि कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम इस

[श्री विश्वनचन्द्र सेठ]

संघर्ष में क्यों विजयी न हों । यह तो ठीक है कि हम जीतेंगे लेकिन इसका ध्यान रखना होगा कि बगैर तैयारी के हम नहीं जीत सकते ।

यहां पर मैं एक बड़ी जरूरी चीज निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । सन् १९५९ में मैंने एक पत्र पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को भेजा था । उन्होंने मुझे उसका २१ दिसम्बर सन् १९५९ में जवाब दिया । मैं उस जवाब का एक पैराग्राफ आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपने जवाब में मुझे लिखा कि आपने जो कुछ लिखा है उसमें अक्सर वाक़यात सही नहीं हैं और अक्सर और भी ग़लतफहमियां हैं लेकिन उनकी तफसील में मैं एक पत्र में नहीं जा सकता । हो सकता है कि आपके विचार और मेरे विचारों में काफ़ी अन्तर हो । लेकिन यह आपका गलत ख़याल है कि सरहद के मामले में कोई हमारी तरफ से कमजोरी हुई है या होने वाली है । सन् १९५९ में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह पत्र मुझे लिखा था . .

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): My hon. friend is referring to a private letter. Can he read it out here?

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): It is not a private letter. It has been addressed to him by the Government that is by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Now that another hon. Member has given that ruling, perhaps there is nothing left for me. When the matter is between me and the hon. Member why should Shri Priya Gupta get up and interfere?

Shri Priya Gupta: My hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh spoke, and that was why I also spoke.

Mr. Speaker: If he spoke, was it necessary that all other Members also should speak?

Shri Priya Gupta: I thought that what I said would suffice for an explanation.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): On a point of order? May I submit that a correspondence with the Prime Minister can be referred to, if it is relevant to the subject and if the entire correspondence is placed on the Table of the House, because then it become part of the proceedings?

Mr. Speaker: I shall ask him to place it on the Table of the House.

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ : मैंने पूरी चिट्ठी नहीं पढ़ी है केवल उसका एक पैराग्राफ पढ़ा है और जो मैंने सदन को बतलाया है वह कोई नई चीज नहीं है खुद पंडित जी सैकड़ों बार कह चुके हैं । मैंने उसको यहां अगर रैफर कर दिया तो क्या मुसीबत खड़ी हो गयी ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to a point of order, on what the hon. Law Minister has mentioned just now. The practice in this House has been that certain letters exchanged between the Prime Minister and an hon. Member or hon. Members or between an hon. Member and a Minister can be read out. The only question that arises is whether my hon. friend has taken the permission of the Prime Minister to release that letter.

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter between him and the Prime Minister. When correspondence has passed between two persons, then it is really better that the permission of the other side is also sought first before disclosing it. But that is a matter for the hon. Member.

Now that the hon. Member has referred to certain contents, the House is entitled to say and to demand that that might be placed on the Table of the House.*

*Laid on the Table. (*See* No. LT- 532/62).

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, that is right.

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ : ठीक है मैं पूरी चिट्ठियों को सदन की मेज पर रख दूंगा । अपनी चिटठी भी रख दूंगा और पंडित जी ने जो चिट्ठी भेजी है वह ओरीजनल उनकी दस्तखत शुदा चिट्ठी हाउस की मेज पर रख दूंगा ।

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि पंडित जी ने अपने पत्र में ही नहीं वरन् सैंकड़ों बार इस पार्लियामेंट में और पार्लियामेंट के बाहर यह एलान किया है कि हमारी सरहदें बिल्कुल मजबूत हैं लेकिन आज जो इस दिशा में हमारी कमजोरी साबित हुई उसका मूल कारण क्या रहा ? केवल एक ही कारण रहा कि पंडित जी ने कभी भी ईमानदारी के साथ महसूस नहीं किया कि हमारे देश पर कोई भी ख़तरा आने वाला है । आज पंडित जी की उस भावना और दयालुता का फल हमारे सामने है । दुनिया ने कहा और सारा देश चिल्लाया कि देश को मिलैटराइज करिये, उसको शक्ति सम्पन्न करिए परन्तु हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े नेताओं ने, मैं उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि इस पर फिर ऐतराज किया जायेगा, हमारे उन नेताओं ने इसी सदन में कहा और अखबारों में भी उनके वक्तव्य मैंने पढ़े कि हमारे देश को सेना की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है । अब आज मैं अपने उन माननीय नेताओं से क्या पूछ सकता हूं कि आज देश को यह सैन्य शक्ति की आवश्यकता कैसे पड़ रही है ? सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्त है कि लोहे से लोहा ही कटता है । हमारे पंडित जी ने इसी सदन में कुछ दिन पहले कहा था कि हम ऐटम बम बना सकते हैं परन्तु हम जो ऐटम बनावेंगे उनका व्यय शान्ति के मार्ग में करेंगे । लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि संसार में बिन "भय होय न प्रीत" का सिद्धान्त चलता है । जब तक शक्ति नहीं है तब तक आपकी कोई भी बात नहीं सुनेगा । कमजोर व्यक्ति अथवा राष्ट्र कभी शान्ति का दूत नहीं बन सकता । अगर आप शक्तिशाली हैं तभी आपकी बात का दुनिया में प्रभाव पड़ेगा । इसलिये शान्ति की बात करने से पहले आपको अपने को शक्तिशाली बनाने का यत्न करना चाहिए ।

इसके बाद मुझे अपने कुछ कम्युनिस्ट सज्जनों के बारे में निवेदन करना है । श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने कुछ दिन पहले यह बात कही थी कि जिस प्रकार दो भाइयों में जमीन का झगड़ा होता है ठीक उसी प्रकार दो देशों के बीच में यह जमीन का झगड़ा है । परन्तु आज वही ब्लाक यह कह रहा है कि नहीं चीनी ऐग्रैसर है, मैं अपने आदरणीय मित्रों को कहना चाहता हूं, ऐसा मैं टोंटिंग्ली नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि वस्तुतः कह रहा हूं, चाहता हूं कि आप उस पर विचार करें । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो एक दफे सोच लिया बस उससे टस से मस न हुआ जाये । आज आप चीन को एग्रैसर कह रहे हैं उस पर आप विचार कीजिये । दूसरे आदमी भी आप के साथ आ सकते हैं । इसमें विचार करने की बात यह है कि यह मौरेल प्रैशर का आप पर प्रभाव है । सारा देश जाग चुका है । मैं नेशनल इंटैग्रेशन कौंसिल और जो दूसरी नेशनल इंटैग्रेशन-कम-कम्युनल सब कमेटी है उसका मेम्बर हूं । मैंने उसमें जाकर रेजोलूशन रक्खा था कि अब इस कमेटी की जरूरत नहीं है सारा देश एक लहर के साथ में बंध कर खड़ा हो गया है । आज जिस प्रकार हमारा देश चाइना के सामने इतनी हिम्मत और शक्ति के साथ पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पीछे खड़ा हुआ है, दुनिया में ऐसी कोई मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी । लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं बड़े अदब और प्यार के साथ कम्युनिस्ट मेम्बरों को कहना चाहता हूं कि पंडित नेहरू के पक्ष में उनके जाने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि देश के जबर्दस्त मारेल प्रैशर से उनकी स्थिति इतनी ख़राब हो गई और उन की आत्मा

[श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ]

इतनी कमजोर पड़ गई कि फ़ेस सेविंग के लिए वे बाध्य होकर पंडित नेहरू के पास पधारे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने शुरू में कहा था कि आप इस डिसकशन में लीडर्ज को तीस मिनट देंगे। मैं भी एक छोटा मोटा लीडर हूं और मैं सिर्फ़ ज़रूरी बातें ही कह रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी मुश्किल यह है कि माननीय सदस्य सिर्फ़ लीडर ही है, उनकी फ़ालोइंग कोई नहीं है।

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ : अब मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि जो माननीय सदस्य सदन में बिराजमान हैं, वे गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस पर विचार करेंगे। १९६० में संसार भर के कम्युनिस्टों की एक कान्फरेंस मास्को में हुई थी, जिसके प्रेजीडेंट श्री अभय घोष थे। उस कान्फरेंस में यह तय हुआ कि चाइना के द्वारा लड़ाई करके भारतवर्ष को कब्जे में लिया जाये।

श्री दाजी (इन्दौर) : बिल्कुल नहीं।

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ : मैं जिम्मेवारी के साथ बोल रहा हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या माननीय सदस्य वहां गए थे ?

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ : मैं वहां नहीं गया था, लेकिन मैं प्रधान मन्त्री के पास कुछ चीजें ले जा रहा हूं, जिनका महत्व मेरे अपने जाने से ज्यादा है।

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने संसार के कम्युनिस्टों को भारत की ओर आकर्षित करने के लिये तीन बातें सोचीं। एक, तिब्बत पर चाइना का निर्विरोध कब्जा, दूसरे भारत की नान-एलाइनमेंट कमजोर पालिसी और तीसरे, भारत के भीतर भाषा, प्रान्तीयता और जातिवाद आदि पर आधारित झगड़े, जिन के कारण, कम्युनिस्टों के अनुसार, भारत संगठित होकर हमले के विरुद्ध खड़ा नहीं हो सकेगा।

लेकिन कम्युनिस्टों की ये सारी बातें और भावनायें आज कल्पना में उड़ गईं और वे मजबूर होकर इस परिस्थिति में खड़े हैं कि उनको इस आशय की घोषणा करनी पड़ी है कि हम पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के साथ चाइना को एग्रेसर मानते हैं। यह कम्युनिस्टों की मानसिक स्थिति का चित्र है, जो कि मैंने इस सदन के सामने रखा है।

स्वतन्त्र और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट नेताओं ने एक बात कही है, जो कि मुझे बहुत खली। उन्होंने कहा है कि हमें पाकिस्तान के साथ नैगोसियेशन्ज़ कर के उसे अपनी तरफ लाना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस का जन्म हुए काफ़ी लम्बा समय बीत चुका है। वह अब ७७ बरस की बूढ़ी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ७७ बरस का जवान।

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ : ७७ बरस का लड़का कह लीजिए। इस ७७ बरस के जीवन में कांग्रेस ने कितनी जगह मुंह की खाई, लेकिन आज फिर हमारे वे दोस्त, जो कि कांग्रेस से निकल कर दूसरी जगह बैठे हुए हैं, यह सजेशन दे रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान से नेगोसियेशन्ज़ किये जायें। मैं इसका टोटल विरोध करता हूं। पाकिस्तान के साथ किसी किस्म के नेगोसियेशन्ज़ की ज़रूरत नहीं। अगर हमने चाइना को फ़तेह कर लिया, तो, मैं हाउस को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं, आज पाकिस्तान किस कल्पना और भावना में उड़ रहा है, वह अपने आप ख़त्म हो जायगी। हमें केवल सीधे तरीके से चाइना से निपटना

है और उसके साथ ही इस बात की पूरी प्रोटैक्शन और तैयारी करनी है कि कहीं पाकिस्तान की तरफ़ से नया फ्रण्ट न बना दिया जाये ।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सजेशन्ज देना चाहता हूं मुझे आशा है कि हाउस के माननीय सदस्य उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे ।

राष्ट्रपति इस देश के सुप्रीम कमाण्डर हैं और सारी सेनाओं की शक्ति उनमें निहित है । मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारी तीनों सेनाओं के तीन जनरल, राष्ट्रपति जी और केवल रिटायर्ड जनरलों की एक कमेटी बना दी जाये—उसमें ज्यादा भीड़ भाड़ न हो—जो कि लड़ाई संचालन के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करे कि किस स्थान पर क्या कदम उठाना है, कहां से विदड्रा करना है, कहां आगे बढ़ना है, आदि ।

बहुत से लोगों ने कहा है कि हमारी फौजों को पीछे हटना पड़ा । मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले महायुद्ध में जब ब्रिटिश सेनायें पीछे हटती थीं, तो ब्रिटिश कहा करते थे कि हम अमुक स्थान पर बड़ी योग्यता से पीछे हट गए । फौजों के इस प्रकार हटने से घबराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । मैं हटने के माने समझता हूं कि हमें आगे बढ़ने की तैयारी करनी है ।

अगर राष्ट्रपति जी की अध्यक्षता में छः सात जनरलों का एक सैनिक मंत्रि-मंडल बना दिया जाये और उसी के द्वारा युद्ध सम्बन्धी सब महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों की घोषणा हो तो सारे देश में बहुत विश्वास की भावना पैदा होगी और लोग सोचेंगे कि यह सैनिकों के द्वारा किया गया निर्णय है । आज स्थिति यह है कि माननीय मंत्री अपने विषय के एक्सपर्ट नहीं हैं । अगर यह सैनिक-मंत्री-मंडल बना दिया जाये, तो देश की समस्त जनता सरकार के साथ होगी ।

मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां से भी शस्त्र, हवाई जहाज और लड़ाई की अन्य सामग्री मिले, उस को फौरन ले लेना चाहिये और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के हृदय में इस बारे में जो हिचक और डर है, उस को निकाल देना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह एक संकट-कालीन स्थिति है ।

वर्तमान स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हमें अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसा परिवर्तन कर देना चाहिए, जिस से हमारी सैनिक आवश्यकता में कोई कमी अथवा अन्तर न पड़े ।

अठारह बरस से ले कर चालीस बरस तक के जवानों को अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा देनी चाहिए । इस के अतिरिक्त गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स को भी अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा देना चाहिए । इस युद्ध में भाग लेने के लिए सारे देश को तैयार करना चाहिए । मैं एक छोटी सी मिसाल आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । पिछले महायुद्ध में जर्मनी के पास पैंतीस लाख सैनिकों की एक रेगुलर आर्मी थी और उस के अतिरिक्त पैंसठ लाख नागरिकों की एक सहायक सैना भी थी । अगर पांच, साढ़े, पांच करोड़ की जन-संख्या का देश, जर्मनी, एक करोड़ की सेना रख सकता है, तो ४२ करोड़ के इस देश को दो करोड़ की सेना तो जरूर रखनी ही चाहिए । क्योंकि सैना पर इतना खर्च हमारा देश बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता, अतः रेगुलर सेना तो तीस चालीस लाख रखी जाये और इस के साथ सारे देश को मिलिटराइज किया जाये, ताकि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर देश के सब नागरिक हमले का मुकाबला कर सकें और लड़ सकें ।

हम देखते हैं कि आजाद काश्मीर का एक सरकार बनी हुई है । उस का कुछ भी

[श्री विश्नचन्द्र सेठ]

कैट वैल्यु, नहीं है, यह जानते हुए भी मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में दलाई लामा की सरकार कायम की जाये और उस को मान्यता दी जाये । इस के साथ ही दलाई लामा का केस यू० एन० ओ० में भेजा जाये, ताकि चाइना के सामने एक हिन्डरेंस पैदा की जा सके ।

भारत सेवक समाज, महिला मंडल और सोशल वैलफैयर बोर्ड आदि अनेक इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया चला रही है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : फैमिली प्लानिंग बोर्ड ।

श्री विश्नचंद्र सेठ : उन पर खर्च किये जाने वाले सारे के सारे धन को बचाने की जरूरत है । आज की स्थिति में इन विभागों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । लड़ाई से निपट कर साल, दो साल में हम फिर सारे काम शुरू कर सकते हैं ।

८ सितम्बर की स्थिति के आधार पर बात-चीत करने का प्रश्न उठा कर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक नई बात देश के सामने रख दी है । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे सामने ऐसा कोई भी सवाल नहीं होना चाहिए । हमारा लक्ष्य यह होना चाहिये कि जब तिब्बत से चाइना हट जायगा, उस के बाद हम चैन लेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना आसन ग्रहण करता हूं ।

13.00 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्टीज तो तमाम हो चुकी हैं । यह आखरी पार्टी थी ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : एक रह गई .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर एक एक आदमी की एक एक पार्टी है तब तो बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है ।

अब मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि मैं दस मिनिट से ज्यादा किसी को नहीं दूंगा और इस रूल को स्ट्रिक्टली एनफोर्स करूंगा । सात मिनट के बाद घंटी बजा दूंगा और दस मिनट के बाद स्पीच को बन्द कर दूंगा ।

Shri D. N. Singh (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir there comes a time in the life of every nation when its independence is tested in the fire of an unexpected peril. It is precisely such a peril that has overtaken us. If in this hour of trial we fail or falter or do not prove equal to the response of the nation and the sacrifice of our brave jawans who have given their life and who are defending the sacred soil of our motherland, the judgment of history is going to be hard and harsh and just upon us. It is going to be a long affair. This is not the time to give way either to mass hysteria or to our past illusions, inhibitions, conditioning and inertia. There is no denying the fact that while pursuing our immediate objective, we should not lose sight of the distant objective and targets associated with higher human aspirations. But then let us also not look at the dangers of today with the spectacles of yesterday or try to heal today's disease with yesterday's prescription.

No man who reads the documents exchanged between our Government and the Chinese Government could say that our Government could have done more to keep the way open for an honourable and just settlement of the dispute, and yet the Chinese say that whatever they are doing are doing in self-defence. Never was such a work of falsehood and synicism invented to justify aggression.

In spite of our initial reverses—reverses which we have suffered because our troops were out-numbered and out-gunned,—the final victory will be ours. To quote Mao himself, 'Some people are intelligent in Knowing themselves but stupid in knowing their opponents and the others are the other way round; neither can solve the problem of war nor can achieve sucess in a war'.

The way in which the nation has responded to the call of the Prime Minister is a clear proof that the Chinese ruling clique are stupid in knowing their opponent, and therefore they cannot win. If they think that "increased military pressure would make Nehru change his mind and accept China's October 24 proposal for the settlement of the boundary issue," they are something much more than stupid. Hitler underestimated the power of democracy and missed the bus. The same fate is going to overtake the Chinese warmongers and aggressors. Let this Parliament assure our brave generals and jawans,—the assurance that was given by Mr. Churchill: "Ask and it shall be given, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you." Our generals and jawans are going to get the tools and they are going to finish the job.

The Chinese have not launched this massive attack against us only for a few thousand square miles of our territory. Their designs are deeper and sinister. They have launched this aggression to disrupt our political and economic life, they have launched this offensive to humble us in the eyes of our Asian neighbours, they have launched this co-ordinated attack to impose their will and perverted Marxist way of life on India and on the entire South East Asia.

There is no doubt that the facade of the unity of International Communism has cracked open because of the ideological conflict between Moscow and Peking, and therefore, we cannot bank too much upon the mediatory role of the Soviet Union. Nor is there any certainty that the Chinese will keep their words given to the Soviet Union for the settlement of this dispute.

It will not be out of place to quote here from a very recent speech of Mr. Hoxha, the die-hard Stalinist and Peking's stooge of Albania. In one of his speeches, he described Mr. Khrushchev as "a renegade anti-Marxist because he refuses to accept the Albanian-Chinese view that the East wind is prevailing over the West wind to such an extent that conditions are ripe for an aggressive forward movement on all fronts."

To quote the *New Statesman and Nation* of November 2.

> "To accept China's acquisitions as the basis for negotiation would place India in the same vulnerable position as Czechoslovakia after Munich robbed off her natural defences. India must achieve a viable line of defence before talking".

Then again, we cannot also forget the fact that China has not been able to solve her food problem and is very poor in forest and petroleum reserve. Near about 60 per cent of China is not good for cultivation, and it is because of this that 95 per cent of her population live in the South Eastern two-fifth of her territory. No wonder her offensive in NEFA may have the prime objective of capturing the rice bowl of the Indian sub-Continent for the time being and of dominating the entire Asia ultimately. Our neighbours and friends who take comfort in the profession of Chinese friendship and paper pledge should remember that her conception of international boundary is mobile and shifting and her solemn treaty obligations and border ratification are not even worth the paper on which they are written. She is out to create a Celestial empire in Asia. The democracies of the world have realised this. We are thankful and grateful to them for responding to our call. India will never forget and will ever remain obliged to them.

We should not be afraid of a long-drawn war. Even if the war goes on

[Shri D. N. Singh]

for years, we will not allow our nationalism and patriotism to degenerate into *status quo* and conservatism for our nationalism was never a negative one. We have always combined nationalism and patriotism with reform. I am sure we will not only win the war but win the peace as well.

To quote our Prime Minister;

> "We have behind us the strength of a united nation. Let us rejoice because of this and apply it to the major task of today, that is, preserving our complete freedom and integrity and removal of all those who commit aggression on India's sacred territory".

A state of emergency has been proclaimed. Though the State Government will not be suspended, they will be under the complete control of the Union Executive, and the administration of the country, in so far as the proclamation goes, will function under a unitary system with local sub-divisions. Fundamental rights and the jurisdiction of the courts have also been drastically curtailed and in a sense, the Union Executive becomes at once the legislator and the administrator, and to a certain extent it becomes a judge of its own action. It is not possible to keep Parliament in continuous session, as was done in England at the time of the second world war. Therefore, what I want to suggest for the consideration of the Government and to you, Mr. Speaker, is that a Committee of senior Members of Parliament consisting of the representatives of all the groups and parties should be constituted for the period of the emergency to be in constant touch with the Government and for advising it on various matters connected with the enactment of various emergency legislations, Central as well as State, so that neither the war effort is impeded nor unnecessary restriction put on the liberties of the people. I hope this matter will receive your's as well as Government's consideration.

In 1929, under the leadership of Nehru, on the banks of the Ravi, we took a pledge to achieve complete independence. Under his leadership today, let us take another pledge in this old city of Delhi.

> "With hope and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard, the struggle may be".

Let us take this pledge. We have got a united nation to wage the struggle. If we proceed with this resolve, victory will be ours.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): While the House has shown unprecedented unanimity and in reaffirming loyalty to the Government—every section of the House has, as a matter of fact, vied with the other in reaffirming loyalty to the Government and in standing as one man behind the leader—nevertheless, in the course of the discussion some small points of difference have arisen due to different approaches brought to bear upon some of the problems.

I shall very briefly try to examine some of these problems and try to lift some fog that seems to have descended upon them. The first question that seems to have agitated most of the Members is as to the nature of the naked and unprovoked aggression that has been unleashed upon this country. Is it international communism spearheaded by China which, according to a pre-conceived plan, is making India its first major target in Asia? Or is it the exhibition of Chinese expansionism which incidentally happens to be communist? This is the main problem which goes to the root of the matter and on which a lot of thought has been expressed with a certain amount of fervour.

If we try to analyse the situation, that first point that arises clearly and without any controversy is that the major democracies have come to our help without hesitation, without prevarication, and instantly. On that there is no doubt. Next, the non-aligned nations were a bit hesitant to start with, and gradually, as time passes and they are seeing the picture more and more clearly, they are veering to our point of view one by one; even those that showed a complete lack of understanding of our point of view, like Ghana, are now gradually veering round to see the rightness of our cause.

The biggest question mark on the horizon is the attitude of the communist block of nations. Are they going to declare unequivocally that India has been the victim of aggression? Are they going to reaffirm that aggression, violence and war are not the methods to settle international problems? Till the answer to that question takes shape and till the position of the communist world is known more clearly, what would our friends, who very ardently argue that this is a war of international communism, have the Government do? Do they expect or require the Government to make a declaration that Russia is not our friend? Do they want Government to repeat again and again, whatever Russia's attitude may be, even before it takes shape finally, that Russia is our enemy? In time of war, that would be suicidal, and I respectfully submit that rather than waste our breath and effort on all these arguments as to the nature of this aggression, we should try to keep Russia in good humour, as is the accepted policy everywhere where neutrals are concerned. I would sum up our attitude towards the communist bloc of nations by saying keep them in good humour, pamper them, woo them, but be under no illusion. That should be our attitude. If that is done, I think much of the force of the argument loses its validity. I would sum up my argument in one word by saying that one squadron of MIG aircraft is far more eloquent than all the perorations that are delivered against international communism, and nothing we say or do should impair the help that Russia or the other communist countries may give us. Even if they want to remain neutral, why should we push them to the Chinese side? Whatever happens, as the events unfold themselves, they will be taken care of. At this stage, nothing should be said by any member of this House which would take Russia or the communist bloc one inch nearer China. It would be a disservice to the country in this hour of peril.

The second point on which there has been a certain amount of confusion is our policy of non-alignment. A two-pronged attack has been made on that policy. Shri Anthony and Shri Kamath made admirable and eloquent speeches. They did not question the basis of that policy. All that they have stated is that the orientation that the Government gave to that policy had a tilt to the left. I will not go into that question. It all depends upon where the questioner himself stands. Some of us may find tilted to the right some others to the left. I do not have the time to go into all that, but from the Congress Party itself a frontal attack has come on our policy of non-alignment as if it was always wrong, never right, or at any rate even if it had appeared right, it is now proved wrong. I was somewhat surprised that this point of view was expressed by no less a person than Shri Hanumanthaiah. It was somewhat disconcerting that our own understanding of our policy should be so superficial.

The policy of non-alignment can be simplified in two sentences. Firstly we believe that joining military blocs creates tension and takes the world towards war. Secondly, even though we are waging a war and we are in the midst of a relentless war, we still believe that war is not an acceptable instrument for settling international disputes. If any one be-

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lieves that joining military blocs does not increase tension, does not lead the world toward war, he would be entitled to say that the policy was wrong or that anything has happened today to change it. A point was made by Shri Hanumanthaiah, and also by Dr. Singhvi, that we should have gone to the United nations. Shri Hanumanthaiah quoted article 6 of the U.N. charter stating that even a non-member could be brought before the bar of the United Nations, and therefore China, though she is not a member of the U.N., is not immune from action by the United Nations, and so we should immediately have gone to the U.N. and sought a declaration and gathered the world behind our banner and led a crusade against China. I wish he had read out the Charter of the U.N. a little further. There is a provision for veto, and therefore any action by the Government of India at this stage, without fully assessing the position of the permanent members of the U. N who are possessed of the vote including the Soviet Union, could lead us to trouble. We have enough experience of proceeding against a Member, not a non-Member in regard to Kashmir, and the situation got bogged down so completely that for a number of years nothing much has happened. Therefore, it is not advisable for us, who have the bitter experience of Kashmir, to rush into the same course of action again.

We are still advocating the Chinese membership of the United Nations. University of membership of the UN is an admirable doctrine, but let us not put too much reliance on the assumption that if China becomes a member of the UN. she would show any more respect for the principles of the UN than she has done to the principles of panchsheel or her commitments to us in regard to the India-China border.

In regard to the external help, I wish to say that we are extremely grateful for the spontaneous help that we have received from the United States and the United Kingdom and other countries. Ingratitude is one of the most despicable traits of human character, and we will never be guilty of that. Our trying to make it a commercial transaction is somewhat laboured. Consider the spontanaiety with which the help was given. We asked for it, and it was here. They gave us what we asked them, when we asked them, without attaching any strings at all. To place any value on the timeliness of the help itself would be impossible, and would make the entire thing sordid. We cannot put any monetary value on it, and if we did, anything that we have or can possibly raise will not be able to meet it. When Russia took help from the United States, they did not talk about any commercial basis. There is nothing much commercial about the way the help is coming. It is because we have started feeling that our taking help may affect our principles of non-alignment. It did not affect the Russian way of life or her communism and all that kind of thing.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. D. Puri: I have quite a few points more.

Mr. Speaker: He would not embarrass me now. I cannot give more than ten minutes to any hon. Memmer. That is the limit.

Shri D. D. Puri: In regard to the 8th September line, I would make a very brief observation, that cease-fire lines have a habit of perpetuating themselves. We had that experience with Pakistan, and there is no reason to think that we will not have that experience with China. Once the line is accepted and a cease-fire takes place, to think that we will be able to drive them out of the territory that they will be continuing to occupy will be an illusion. To think that we could at that stage vacate Chinese aggression from the 8th September line would be even more unrealistic.

Mr. Speaker: That is all. I am sorry it has to be restricted.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an occasion where the desire to speak is not the primary consideration that has impelled us somehow to stand in the queue patiently to be called upon sometime or the other. The situation is so critical and awful that the time has come when the whole country has to stand by our leader, the Prime Minister of India. As a Member of this duly constituted representative House of the People representing my constituency, I thought it my duty to place on record the views of my constituents that we solidly stand behind the Prime Minister, whatever political affiliation we might have been professing all along. I have given notice of an amendment which is self-evident. It only puts in writing the ideas that have been mentioned by the Prime Minister during the opening speech of this debate. I briefly refer to those words: China seeks aggression and imperialistic expansion and wants to make us victims of new expansionism; this is a massive invasion of India and a menace to our freedom and integrity; all the standards of international behaviour have been upset; India will never submit; we accept the challenge. These are the immortal words that go down in history in letters of gold to inspire the future generations. India is standing as one man to defend its hard won freedom that is now threatened by unscrupulous rebels, the grim enemy who has stabbed us in the back who had all along lulled us into a sense of security and friendship. The Prime Minister also stated that when foreign legions invade India, our Constitution provides amply the method for defending ourselves. It is China's cruel and crude invasion of another country.

I want to put briefly before this House the main consideration of the expansionist idealism of China. Their leader Mao Tse Tung as a cruel and ruthless leader who marched 30,000 people over thousands of miles; only 10,000 survived that march. He has no human considerations or values of life. His performance is one of the old Chengis Khan's kind, another ruthless and cruel leader who invaded Asia. Their ideal is only to expand and expand in all directions. He has pronounced that the days of domination and imperialism of the western nations have gone; the time for Asia has come and the Asiatic nations would dominate the world. The Asiatic nation means himself and 650 million Chinese. He is building up his philosophy and political strategy in a manner to dominate Asia. He wants to create his party in every country. There is the North Korea: then, the North Viet Nam. About twenty million Chinese population are spread all over South East Asian countries owing allegiance to the main country. They are a very powerful economic bloc in these countries and when the motherland gives the sign to a man they will stand behind them. Until then they are supplying him with money and other support. That is his policy now. India is standing up for certain ideals of democratic Government and with a leadership whose strength in the international forum is one of morality and integrity and not of hordes of armies or Air Force or other physical power. Jawaharlal Nehru has become an eye sore when he is intervening on the moral plane when there are lapses in international standards of behaviour between nations and nations. He could intervene when France and England wanted to do away with Suez. These are nations which are still amenable to some sort of a moral persuasion. But what did we do when Russia marched into Hungary? Have they cared for our moral protests against their behaviour? Here is a man who is building up this country, 400 and odd millions of his country on a democratic basis. He is going to be a challenge to the power of the Chinese leaders. India is an equally big

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power in the Asiatic continent which is competing for popularity by its moral integrity and has got ascendancy in the whole world. Therefore, it must be put down. Its leader must be snubbed and his country must be invaded so that he cannot go in with his Five Year Plans; then he will be nowhere; we will not allow him to pursue his Plans: we would make him divert his money for wars and armaments and for soldiers. That seems to be their aim. Chinese 650 millions have not got sufficient food and their average life is 34 years. In all these 15 years of concentrated autocracy imposed on these millions of people, they have been forcibly marched from town to village and from village back to town. They have not been able to build an economy which gives them sufficient food. So, they are casting their greedy eyes on the rice bowls of Siam, Viet Nam and Burma and West Bengal, if possible. In between comes East Pakistan. My friends in Pakistan are playing with fire to satisfy their anger. In their spite, they are cutting their own nose. If India is weak Pakistan is bound to fail and God forbid a time may come when we may have to defend East Pakistan, ourselves, if they mistake things now. India is strong enough to drive out the enemy from the eastern side but in a crisis like this they have to be on the guard and should not rub this country on the wrong side.

Let there be no mistake about the Chinese intensions and let there be no quarrel about the so called ideological differences. Yesterday, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that we were asking the western imperialist and military camp for aid. I do not agree with her in her reading of the military camp. It is the Chinese communist imperialism. Great Britain and America are our friends on equal terms. It is they who come to us to aid us when we are in great difficulty as well as the other democratic countries.

On the question of non-alignment, enough has been said. It has also been said that during this great emergency the so called rightist forces, money bags and big industrialists are likely to capture power and perpetuate their kingdom and their Government. I may tell the hon. Members who advance such arguments that this country has survived fifteen years of freedom and after all these so-called emotional quarrels and disintegrating ideologies, this touch of reality has come as a big shock. After we drive out the Chinese, a new leadership is bound to come in this country which will not allow this country to deflect from the path of socialism. Another revolution is bound to come to this country if any reactionry forces want to assert and capture the political structure of this country. So, in the future also, it is bound to be a socialist country.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the debate started four days ago, we have gone through a lot of words and a wide range of opinions and rightly too. That is the democratic way. The reports of these proceedings have been broadcast not only all over our country but in different parts of the world. Let it be known, therefore, that in this ciritical hour, when the frontiers of our country are being threatened by a neighbour whom we trusted and befriended, we the people of India, whatever our differences in the social, political or religious sphere, stand united and strong in the defence of our country.

Generally speaking, we are a peace-loving people. Our customs, traditions and religious beliefs of many centuries have tempered us into a civilised race of people too civilised to be a war-mongering lot. Today, we are called upon to defend the honour and integrity of our country and our people, and though we are a peaceful nation, that fact in itself will not deter us from fighting a total war if need be.

As for the armed forces, the Indian soldier is one of the bravest and sturdiest soldiers one can come across. I submit, in all humility, that having been been indirectly associated with the armed forces for 20 years of my life, I can claim some little knowledge of them. I know that the jawan, the airman or the sailor is capable of indomitable courage and superb loyalty and patriotism: that in an hour of crisis, he will not falter nor will he give in easily.

In the last two weeks, there have been wild stories floating about, which I am sorry to say, will be detrimental to the morale of our fighting forces. People have been heard to spread rumours that the Chinese soldier is tough, that he is fearless, that he is living on almost nothing, that he can climb great heights. I say that it may be so, but the Indian soldier is equally good if not better. In Delhi, there is a certain amount of placidity, if I may say so, but in Bombay, from where I have just come, the atmosphere was far from placid. In fact, that very sentitive, trading machinery, the stock market, came crashing down merely because these wild rumours were afloat.

Now, the first thing to remember about the border warfare is that we were caught on the wrong foot. Let us admit that and from that point it will be easier to go on. We were not realy geared for war, whereas the Chinese have an army that is five time the size of our army. They have been trained for war for some years. They have located their armies in large numbers in Tibet and on our northern frontiers. Co-existence to them obviously means belligerent co-existence, whereas to us, it means peaceful co-existence. As a result of this way of thinking, the Chinese army has been equipped for war, while our army was equipped for peace-time. We had never thought that we would be called upon to defend ourselves against such a treacherous and massive attack as we had to on the 20th October at Dhola post.

What do the armed forces require? Primarily, they require suitable and adequate equipment. But equally important, I might say, they require well-trained and well-tried commanders in whom the man, the jawans, the troops, can have full and utmost confidence. The first thing namely, the equipment, is not difficult to get. It is already coming in from the West. The responsibility of the Government is, therefore, to see and to ensure that the commanders of our armies are men who have trust in their troops and can get the maximum out of them; that they are commanders who can stand up to the test in battle and lead the army to victory.

I congratulate the Prime Minister that he has availed himself of the experience of retired Generals and that he has included them in the Defence Council. These Generals know their men and their officers. They know the technique of military strategy and, above all, they are Generals who are loved and who are respected in the Indian army. They have ability to inspire confidence which is called "leadership quality" is very important. A man either has it or does not have it. There are no two ways about it. The one who has it will inspire his men that when they are with him they are in good hands; he will command them, he will command respect and discipline for them.

I would next mention that even in peace-time, our armed forces have to undergo hazardous tasks. I know, for instance, that the air force, when it carried on supply-dropping operations in the NEFA and Ladakh areas, has faced great hazards. When they go out early in the morning, before dawn, they are not sure that they will come back. Sometimes, when they are flying over those very narrow ravines and valleys, the mist comes in, and then it is difficult to get back

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to the base. As you may know, even in peace-time the casualty rate and the wastage rate are high. Yet, day after day, these men risk their lives; they leave behind young wives, young children; they do it for the love of their country. When we expect this of them, we must provide them with the sort of commanders who will inspire confidence in them, who will make them believe that whatever be the hazards, they will come back and come alive to fight again. So, a commander must inspire them to victory, for they gamble with their lives. In Parliament we talk about military reverses; we talk about doing better. But on the battle-field, there is no next time. It is a struggle for life. It is either they or the enemy. Therefore, it is our sacred duty to see that our fighting forces are well-equipped and well led. Give them good equipment and good commanders, and I am sure I guarantee—that our army will lead this country to victory.

I would like to express one more thing. Servicemen are applauded during war-time and forgotten in peace-time. Let us give them assurance: that we shall continue to honour our responsibility to them and their dependants; that when the war is over they will not join the ranks of the forgotten army.

This is no time to ponder or discuss about our omissions and commissions of the past, to discuss the why and wherefore of our unpreparedness. Let us leave them to the historians and the academicians. Let us get on with the job. Our country has been invaded. We must go all out to drive the Chinese out of our territory. There should be no attempt at negotiations; no timidity or hesitation, till every Chinese is ousted from our soil.

श्री बड़े :(खारगोन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त मैं बड़ी गम्भीर और भीषण परिस्थिति में हाउस के सामने खड़ा हूं। २० अक्तूबर को जब रेडियो से यह कहा गया कि चाइना ने हम पर हमला किया है, तो साधारण जनता को बड़ा धक्का लगा और शंका भी उत्पन्न हुई कि चीन ने हम पर हमला क्यों किया। रेडियो से यह भी कहा गया कि लाजिस्टिक्स की दृष्टि से उन की स्थिति हम से अच्छी है, उन की जियोग्राफ़िकल पोजीशन, भौगोलिक परिस्थिति हम से ज्यादा फ़ेवरेबल है, उन के पास सेना और शस्त्र ज्यादा और अच्छे हैं।

आज सारी जनता यह पूछती है कि अगर हमारे पास सेना कम है और चाइना के पास ज्यादा है, तो इस का जवाबदार कौन है। अगर उस के पास हमारे से ज्यादा और अच्छे शस्त्र हैं, तो उस का जवाबदार कौन है? अगर उस की भोगोलिक परिस्थिति हम से फ़ेवरेबल है, तो उस परिस्थिति को फ़ेवरेबल करने के लिए जवाबदार कौन है? इन प्रश्नों का जवाब यह है कि जिस ने पंद्रह बरस तक इस देश में शासन किया, वही जवाबदार है। लेकिन उस जवाबदारी को बात न करते हुए आज सारी जनता और मेरी पार्टी एक होकर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पीछे है और उनके हाथ और पांव दोनों मजबूत करने के लिए तैयार है, जिन्होंने पिछले पंद्रह बरस तक शासन किया है और देश को आगे बढ़ाया है। आज काश्मीर से ले कर कन्या कुमारी तक सारी जनता प्रधान मंत्री का समर्थन कर रही है और उनको अपना लीडर मान रही है। उन को अपना लीडर मानने में पार्टी का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि उस का कारण यह है कि आज देश को खतरा है और देश हमारे लिए सब से बड़ा है और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू आज देश के महान नेता हैं, इस लिए हम उन का समर्थन करते हैं और उन के पीछे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह मौका नुक्ता-चीनी करने का नहीं है कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति के लिये

कौन जवाबदार है। आज हम सब को इस सवाल पर विचार करना चाहिए कि आज हम को क्या करना चाहिए।

मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी में गया। मैं ने वहां देखा कि जनता ने सभाएं और जलूसनिकालकर यह प्रकट किया कि वह प्रधान मंत्री के पीछे हैं। आज मध्य प्रदेश का पूरा क्षेत्र प्रधान मंत्री का समर्थन कर रहा है

कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों ने कहा है कि हम हमेशा चाहते हैं कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के स्थान पर कोई दूसरा लीडर रहे। हम ने तो कभी ऐसी घोषणा नहीं की है। हम कहते हैं कि हम पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पीछे हैं और देश की रक्षा के लिए वह जो कुछ भी कहेंगे, वह हम करने के लिए तैयार हैं। यहां पर तीन कम्यूनिस्ट माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषण दिए। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के बहुत गुण गाये। चीन के आक्रमण के बारे में उन्होंने दिल्ली में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया, जिस पर बारह दिन डिस्कशन हुआ। ६० या ६३ आदमी उस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में थे, ३० विरोध में थे, १७ एबसेंट थे और ९ आदमियों ने एब्सटेन किया, अपना मत नहीं दिया। फिर भी वे इस हाउस में कहते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में हमारे लोगों को क्यों पकड़ा गया है। यह कितने खेद और आश्चर्य की बात है कि जिन लोगों ने भारत माता की जय कहने से इन्कार किया, जो पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, जिन के बारे में शासन को शंका है, हमारे माननीय सदस्य उन की वकालत करते हैं और कहते है कि उनको क्यों पकड़ा गया। अगर जनसंघियों को इस आरोप में पकड़ा जाये कि उन से देश को खतरा है, तो में कहूंगा कि चूंकि हम से देश को खतरा महसूस किया जाता है, इस लिए हम जेल में बैठे रहने के लिए तैयार हैं। क्योंकि यह भी एक देश की सेवा है कम्यूनिस्टों को भी ऐसा करना चाहिये, लेकिन वे उन लोगों की वकालत करते हैं, जिन के बारे में शासन को आशंका है।

पिछले दिनों जब इन्दौर और भोपाल में चीनी आक्रमण के विरोध में जलूस निकाले गए, तो कम्यूनिस्टों ने इस बात को ले कर वहां पर मारपीट की कि हम को उन में शामिल क्यों नहीं किया गया। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने अपना अलग प्रोसेशन निकाला और हम को अपने साथ नहीं लिया, लेकिन हमने तो इस आधार पर धींगा-मुश्ती नहीं की। मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूं कि कम्यूनिस्ट सदस्यों ने अपने भाषणों में इस सदन में जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, अगर वे उन्हीं के अनुसार काम भी करेंगे, तो कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है, क्योंकि भारतवर्ष अपनी टालरेशन के लिए मशहूर है — यहां पर आस्तिक भी हैं और नास्तिक भी, यहां पर बौद्ध, मुसलमान, ईसाई सभें रहते हैं, सब तरह के विचारों के मानने वाले लोग रहते हैं। उन की तरह वे भी रहें। और अपना प्रचार करें, लेकिन अगर वे कहेंगे कि हम तो रूस और चीन को मानेंगे और हम भारत माता की जय कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो फिर देश उनको सहन करने के लिए कभी तैयार नहीं होगा।

उन के एक लीडर, श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम्, ने एक वक्तव्य दिया है, जो कि मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

'Mohan Kumaramangalam, a leading member of the Tamil and Council of the communist party yesterday warned the States and the Union Government that defence production and mobilisation efforts would be hampered if communists were not included in the various committees formed to organise the country's defence."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमने तो कभी नहीं कहा कि हम को नैशनल डिफेंस कौंसिल

[श्री बडे]

में ज़रूर लिया जाय। हम ने कहा कि हम को उस से बाहर रखा जाय या अगल रखा जाय, लेकिन हम देश की रक्षा करेंगे और पंडित नेहरू के पीछे रहेंगे, जो कि देश के नेता हैं।

आगे उन्होंने कहा :

"It would be at the peril of the nation that communists who control millions of workers in factories vital defence production are excluded from the defence committees".

उन का कहना यह है कि उन को डिफेंस कमेटीज में लेना चाहिए और अगर नहीं लिया जायेगा, तो नेशन को पेरिल हो जायेगा। वे इस तरह की दहशत देने वाले कौन हैं। इस तरह की दहशत यह देश और हम कभी भी सहन नहीं करेंगे। इसी लिए हम कम्यूनिस्टों के खिलाफ़ बोलते हैं। मैं कम्यूनिस्टों के साथ काम करने के लिए तैयार हूं। परसों माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने मेरे सिग्नेट्यर ले लिए। वह उन की पार्टी में बैठते हैं और उनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह फ़ैलो-ट्रैवलर हैं। फैलो-ट्रैवलर से बचना चाहिए। जो खुल्लम-खुल्ला शत्रु है वह अच्छा है, लेकिन फैलो-ट्रैवलर्ज बहुत ख़तरनाक होते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी मैं ने उनको सिग्नेट्यर दे दिया कि मैं आप के साथ मरने के लिए तैयार हूं।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे आदिवासी क्षेत्र में २६ लाख आदिवासी हैं। सैकंड वर्ल्ड वार में ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने एक भील रेजिमेंट तैयार की थी और महू और इन्दौर को सैक्न्थ सेफस्ट जोन बनाया गया था। वे लोग ब्लड, सीना, यहां तक कि अपना सर्वस्व देने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन हमारे सामने कोई योजना नहीं रखी गयी है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चीनी आक्रमण का सामना करने के लिए आदिवासियों का सहयोग लेना चाहिए। वे लोग तीर चलाने में बहुत दक्ष हैं। हमारे देश में कोई डिफ़ेंस लाइन नहीं है, इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जितने नौजवान हैं, उन सब को राइफल चलाने की ट्रेनिंग दी जाय। मध्य प्रदेश में सब लोग तैयार हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक भी प्राणी ऐसा नहीं है, जो कि पंडित नेहरू के पीछे नहीं है। जहां तक कम्युनिस्टों का सम्बन्ध है, जब उन पर बहुत प्रैशर पड़ा, तो उन को अपना यह रेज़ोल्यूशन पास करना पड़ा। उन की स्थिति ऐसी हो गई थी कि वह कोई दूसरा रेज़ोल्यूशन पास ही नहीं कर सकते थे। अगर वह कोई और प्रस्ताव पास करते, तो इस देश में शंकर जी का तीसरा नेत्र खुल जाता। इसी लिए उन्होंने दिल्ली में ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास कर कर दिया।

हमारे रेडियो से सब पार्टियों के नेताओं के भाषण प्रसारित करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, ताकि लोगों को इन्स्पीरेशन मिले। पंडित नेहरू पर हमारा कान्फ़ीडेंस ज़रूर है, लेकिन दूसरे नेताओं पर भी हमारा कान्फ़ीडेंस है। लोगों को इन्स्पीरेशन देने के लिए उन के भाषण भी प्रसारित किय जाने चाहिऐं, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। पीकिंग और पाकिस्तान रेडियो से इस प्रकार के प्रसारण होते हैं। इस लिए हमारे रेडियो से भी इस प्रकार के गाने, भाषण वक्तव्य और दूसरे कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाने चाहिऐं, जिन से लोगों का उत्साह और जोश बढ़े।

नैशनल डिफ़ेंस कौंसिल में ३३ मेम्बर रख दिए गए हैं। इस प्रकार तो वह एक प्रकार की डीबेटिंग सोसायटी हो जायेगी। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि रिटायर्ड जनरलों की एक डिफ़ेंस कौंसिल बनाई जाए। हम ने सुना है कि श्री चव्हाण यहां पर डिफ़ेंस

मिनिस्टर बन कर आ रहे हैं। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। हम देखेंगे कि वह क्या काम करते हैं। वह मराठा हैं जो जाति गोरीला वार पद्धति में प्रसिद्ध है और आज सारा महाराष्ट्र देश के लिए मरने को तैयार है। शिवाजी महाराज के फालोअर, श्री चव्हाण, यहां पर आ रहे हैं। वह बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह अच्छा काम करेंगे।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि अपनी हवाई शक्ति को बढ़ाने का तेजी से प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

हम तटस्थता की नीति के फ़ेवर में हैं। अगर हम इस नीति को छोड़ दें, तो फिर वर्ड वार हिन्दुस्तान में होगी और यह रण-क्षेत्र हो जाएगा। हर देश की नीति यह रहती है कि युद्ध-क्षेत्र दूसरे देशों में ही हो, जो अच्छा है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान ने तटस्थता की नीति छोड़ दी, तो हिन्दुस्तान अमरीका और रूस का युद्ध-क्षेत्र बन जाएगा। हां, तटस्थता की नीति को इस तरह मोल्ड करना चाहिए कि जहां से भी हम को शस्त्र मिलें, हम को लेने चाहिएं और अपनी तटस्थता को कायम रखना चाहिए।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अज्जर): थोड़े से समय में मैं कुछ सुझाव आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

मैं समझता हूं कि आज भारत की राजनीतिक अवस्था ऐसी है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू को आगे करके ही चला जा सकता है और हमें चलना चाहिए। लेकिन उन के चारों तरफ जो खुशामदी लगे रहते हैं, उन की बातों से उन को बचना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि राजनीति में विश्वास करना परले दर्जे की भूल है। विश्वास करने के बारे में जो कुछ राजनीति में कहा गया है वह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं। सारा बालू अगर तेल में डाला जाय और उस के बाद उस को तिलों में डाला जाय तो जितने तिल लग जाते हैं उस बालू में, इतनी बार भी शत्रु का विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिये। हम ने शत्रु का विश्वास किया और नतीजा हमारे सामने है।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह बड़ी अच्छी चीज है कि हमारी बहन इंदिरा जी ने अपने आभूषण दिये ह। इस का अनुकरण जितने भारत भर में मंत्री हैं, चाहे भूतपूर्व मंत्री हैं या वर्तमान मंत्री हैं, एक्स-चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज हैं, उन को भी करना चाहिए। जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं वहां इस चीज की मांग की जा रही है। मेरा क्षेत्र सारा मिलिटरी का क्षेत्र है। उस को हरियाना प्रान्त कहा जाता है। वहां के लोग यह कहते है कि इंदिरा जी अपने लड़के जिग्र राजीव को सिपाही बना कर सेना में भेजें, नेफा में भेजें। उस को सिपाही बना कर ही भेजें, अफसर बना कर नहीं। सिपाहियों में ही वे रहें, उन्हीं के साथ खायें, उन्हीं के समान पियें, और वैसा ही काम काज करें जैसा वे सिपाही करते हैं। अगर ऐसा होता है तो आप देखेंगे कि कितने सैनिक . . .

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर): उस की उम्र बहुत छोटी है।

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: She would be very proud; but they are very young....

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: प्रतिरक्षा का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है' जो काउन्सिल बनाई जाती है, इस के अन्दर सैनिक होने चाहियें, जनरल होने चाहियें। मैं ने मई महीने में कहा था कि मिलिट्री का बाजा ढम ढम बजना चाहिये। आज वह बजता है। पहले ही सोच समझ कर अगर आप कर लेते तो आज इतनी खराबी पैदा न होती। आज हमें रक्षा समिति की आवश्यकता है। हम ने दुधमुही बच्ची इकट्ठी कर रखी हैं। इन से क्या होगा। आप वहां फौजी जनरल रखें, फौजी रखें, छः छः फुटे नौजवान रखिये। शाहनवाज खां जैसे लोग रखिये।

[श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती]

हमारे इलाके के सब से ज्यादा सिपाही आप के पास हैं। वे नेफा में लड़ रहे हैं। उन्हों-ने वहां बहुत कुर्बानियां दी हैं। सब से ज्यादा मेरे इलाके के बहादुर सिपाहियों ने कुर्बानियां दी हैं। एक भाई ने कल जनरल कौल के लिए कहा। मेरे सारे इलाके की यह मांग है कि जनरल कौल का पहले कोर्ट मार्शल किया जाये। उस ने सिपाहियों को धोखा दिया है, उन के पास हथियार नहीं थे। उस ने उन को माइंज के ऊपर से आगे गुजरने के लिये कहा। उस ने यह भी कहा कि अफसर पीछे रहें, जवान आगे जाये। जवान गये और उन को भून दिया गया। वही जनरल कौल अपने नाक की झींक मिटाने के लिये अगले दिन दिल्ली वापिस आया।

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Ansar Harvani: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Order

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: On a point of order, Sir. It was decided in the House that no mention will be made about the service personnel. A direct attack on an individual who is not here to defend himself is really a very cruel thing. I think, these remarks should be expunged from the records.

Shri Yashpal Singh: When the Prime Minister has praised him, he is open for criticism.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member may please avoid mention-ing names. I will look into it. If there is anything objectionable, that will be expunged.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : किसी को भी डायरेक्टली अफसर न बनाया जाये। पांच साल तक उस को रंगरूट रखा जाये। मेरे से पहले भी श्री शाम नाथ सर्राफ ने कमिशंड अफसरों का जिक्र किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम पांच साल तक वे सिपाही रहें। इस अर्से में उन को एक सिपाही की तनख्वाह मिले। उस को डायरेक्टली कमिशंड अफसर की तनख्वाह नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

रिजर्व फोर्स के अन्दर क्या होता है, यह मैं अब आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। दो महीने के लिए उन को बुलाया जाता है और दस महीने छोड़ दिया जाता है। इस अर्से में वे दूसरी सर्विस भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन के लिए भी सरकार को कोई न कोई प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए, उन को बाकी दस महीने के लिए भी कोई काम दिया जाना चाहिये। जितना काम काज है, वह पहले इनको दिया जाना चाहिए। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज जो आप ने बना रखी हैं, उनको चाहिए कि दफ्तरों केलिये पहले मिलिट्री वालों को नौकरी के लिये भेजें। साथ ही साथ जितने हमारे नागरिक हैं, इन को भी हथियार दिये जायें ताकि जिस समय बड़े पैमाने पर युद्ध हो तो उस के अन्दर वे भी हिस्सा बटा सकें, पूरी तरह से काम कर सकें।

अब मैं एक कड़वी बात आप से कहना चाहता हूं। कांग्रेस का यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि दूसरे जितने भी दल हैं, राजनीतिक दल, उन का वह संतोष करे ताकि वे पूरी तरह से आप को सहयोग दे सकें। हम नेहरू जी को नेता मान कर सर्वस्व न्यौछावर करने के लिये तैयार हैं। जब हम इस हद तक जाने के लिये तैयार हैं तो क्या यह कांग्रेस का फर्ज नहीं हो जाता है कि जितने भी दूसरे दल हैं, उन को भी वह सभी कामों में शामिल करे।

अभी कल की बात है बेरी, जिला रोहतक में राष्ट्र रक्षा सम्मेलन हुआ था। वहां से पचास हजार रुपया आया है और हमारी बहनों ने आभूषण दिये हैं। साथ ही बारह सौ बीघे

धरती दी है। वे लोग फौज में भरती होने के लिये तैयार हैं। उन्हों ने नेहरू जी को चिट्ठियां भी लिखी ह । ये मेरे पास हैं। अगर कायदा हो तो मैं इन को सुना सकता हूं और अगर न हो तो नहीं सुनाता। एक में यह लिखा है :

"I beg to offer myself and one of my sons for the service in army at this critical time of Chinese aggression. Moreover, I beg to state that two of my real brothers are at present serving in the army. Three of my sons are also serving in the army. I and my youngster are ready to give blood for the jawans fighting for the country over the northern hill fronts."

इस तरह की एक और चिट्ठी है। इस में यह लिखा है कि अपने दोनों जवान लड़कों को देता हूं। और जब तक लड़ाई जारी रहती है, इन को तनख्वाह भी न दी जाये। एक दर्जी जो कपड़ा सीता है, उस ने कहा जो भाई फौज में भरती होंगे उन के परिवार के कपड़े बिना मजदूरी के वह सीने के लिये तैयार है। हर बिरादरी के लोग इस तरह से बलिदान करने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन आज बिरादरी का कोई सवाल नहीं है। मेरा सारा इलाका सैनिकों का है। इस नाते मुझे उन की बात कहनी जरूरी है, फिर चाहे वह किसी को अच्छी लगती हो या न लगती हो।

यहां पर पार्लियामेंट में, ऐंग्लो-इंडियनों के लिये सीट मुकर्रर हैं और नाच गाने वाले जो लोग हैं जिसको सांस्कृतिक नाम दिया जाता है, उन के लिये भी सीट मुकर्रर हैं, लेकिन सैनिकों के लिये कोई सीट मुकर्रर नहीं है। सैनिकों के लिए भी एक सीट होनी चाहिये जिस ने दो महीने के लिये राजनीतिक तिलक लगा लिया, उस को तो सरकार पोलिटिकल सफरर करार दे देती है लेकिन जिस ने अपनी जान लड़ाई में झोंक दी, लड़ाई में जिस ने अपने प्राण दे दिये, वह कोई पोलिटिकल सफरर नहीं है। उन को भी पोलिटिकल सफरर करार दिया जाना चाहिये और उन के बच्चों को सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहियें, वैसी ही जैसी पोलिटिकल सफरर्ज के बच्चों को मिलती हैं।

बाजार भाव का भी सवाल है। बाजार भाव में जो उतार चढ़ाव करता है, उस को देश द्रोह माना जाना चाहिये। बाजार भाव चढ़ाने वालों के लिये सख्त सजा होनी चाहिये। यह जो मिल्ट्री आपरेशन का काम है, यह वैसे ही नहीं चलता है, शासन वैसे ही नहीं चलता है, शासन डंडे से चलता है। नेहरू जी के हाथ में डंडा है, उस का वह प्रयोग करें। जो भी कोई राष्ट्र रक्षा के काम में बाधक बनता है, उस के साथ आप निर्ममता का व्यवहार करें और उस को कठोर दंड दीजिये। बिना इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियों पर रोक लगाये, तथा बिना ऐसे लोगों को कठोर दंड दिये कभी देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है।

हमारे लिये केवल युद्ध की चिन्ता ही उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है बल्कि दूसरी कार्यवाहियां भी चिन्ता का विषय हैं। अभी एक भाई ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान का भी विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं पहले कह चुका हूं कि धर्म के अन्दर तो विश्वासघात हो जाये तो उस को माफ भी किया जा सकता है लेकिन राजनीति में कभी माफ नहीं किया जा सकता। क्यों कोई राजनीति में किसी पर विश्वास करे और धोखा खाये। ऐसे लोग जो कहते हैं कि उन्होंने धोखा खाया है, उन का स्थान शासन में नहीं होना चाहिये, उन का स्थान सींखचों के पीछे होना चाहिये।

जो मुझे सुझाव देने थे, वे मैंने आप को दे दिये हैं। बाकी जो मेरे मिनट बचे हैं, वे किसी और को आप दे दीजिये।

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Rajnandgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is after waiting for three solid days that I have got an opportunity to speak. As one who has been knowing the jawans right from Quetta in 1932 up to Burma, during the days of the British army, I would say that if I had been in the last three days posted with our forces I would have blown up at least one or two Chinese posts. However, I rise to support the resolutions moved by our Prime Minister.

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh]

With regard to this policy of non-alignment and other things, I have to say that there had been many fine and excellent speeches and I shall be wasting the time of the House by repeating them again. But the fact of the matter is this, that if we had not pursued the policy of non-alignment there would have been a battle ground in India long before, not now. If you really take it from that point of view, at the time when we got our independence, in 1947, if we had thought of this alignment, which was very very easy, then India would have had to face so many troubles which we are now seeing all over the world, in Africa and other places. But it is only because of our non-alignment policy that we have been free from all that. We had to build our own country. We had to do so many things. Mind you, a soldier does not move on empty stomach. We had to consider that aspect also and start building up our economy.

It is also wrong to say that the Ministry of Defence was not preparing anything. Of course, in the first five or six years they were not preparing anything. If you go through the Defence budget carefully you will find that in 1956-57—I have not got the figures at present with me—it was something like Rs. 14 crores odd, and now it has gone up to more than Rs. 70 crores. We have been making things. It cannot be said that we do not have this arm or that arm. It is only quite natural. For instance, today war is not only fought with automatic rifles. It is all with missiles, inter-ballistic continental missiles. Can we afford them today? Should we have them planted right on our boundary and try to blow off all the other countries right from the coasts or boundaries. Therefore, every point has to be pondered carefully before we make a decision.

The other point I want to stress is, we are here in the Parliament. As Members we have a responsibility. Keeping that responsibility in view we have to make our statements. What is our duty before the country? Is it the time for us to start mud-slinging and casting aspersions. Mind you, every discussion that we make here is going to tell upon our jawans also. There in lies our responsibility. We have to speak with some caution to see that the morale of our jawans is not in any way affected, the morale of our jawans does not in any was suffer. We have got to boost up their morale. With that task in view we have to think and speak what best we can do.

However, there is one point on which I hope the Prime Minister will be making a statement clarifying the position. There seems to be a certain amount of confusion in the minds of everybody as I see it, whether it may be from the Press or in the House or outside. After all, what is our attitude with regard to 8th September? Is it only the Thagla Ridge that is our boundary or will it be the whole of NEFA, Ladakh? I hope the Prime Minister will clarify this because there is a certain amount of confusion with regard to that.

Sir, I have got very little time at my disposal and therefore I will touch upon one aspect of the matter. So far as our jawans are concerned, history has shown right from 9th and 10th centuries that the jawans have never failed and they shall never fail. According to Gita:

"नीतिरस्मि जिगीषताम्"

Lord Krishna said that for the conquerer diplomacy is a great thing. We must remember that. It is only the diplomacy which would fail our jawans and nothing else. The jawans have always shed their blood. If in the past they gave their blood to the Britishers and others, do you think that when India has become independent, when it is our own Government and our own leaders the jawans shall fail in doing that. It is only the question of diplomacy which has to be taken care of, and it is the responsibility of this Parliament to guard that.

We should not embark upon such things which will bring trouble in the end.

I have to submit that we have got to meet this Chinese aggression in three fronts. One is our defence, the second is our economy and the third is resources. From the point of view of defence I am glad that the National Defence Council has been formed. They are very able men. But as I see it from the papers, I think there can be certain adjustments. I would certainly like some people who are not associated with the National Council to be taken in. For instance, in the last war we had a very able man. He is there in the Planning Commission—Shri C. M. Trivedi. He has been our Secretary of Defence in the last war. He knows about all things. I personally feel that a man of that calibre would be of great help if included in the National Defence Council.

Similarly, we have got retired generals. Apart from our ultimate policy, whether all of them should be taken on the operational side or not, I submit that there must be a committee in the National Defence Council of retired generals. Mind you, today we have increased the retirement age of the civil officers up to 60—I think I read that in the papers yesterday. If that be so, if you analyse it from that point of view, we have got retired officers who have not yet reached the age of 60. They should be taken in. There should be a separate committee of operational command where all these retired generals should sit together to advise the Chief of the General Staff, the Chief of the Army Staff and others as to how things should move on. There must be an Operational Committee within the Natoinal Defence Council. It is a different thing whether you give them command or not, but there must be an Operational Committee.

Secondly, we have got a lot of these retired officers. Today there is some confusion in the States. People do not know where recruitment takes place. The speaker who preceded me just now said that letters have reached him saying that people want to go and give their services, but they do not know where to go. Nothing has been done to properly canalise such offers. There is so much of confusion that people do not know where recruitment is taking place. This tempo which is there at present should be kept up. It should not be allowed to fall back. This tempo should sontinue. Otherwise what will happen is, there is a *masal* in Chattisgarh. I come from Chattisgarh area in Madhya Pradesh. There they say:

"घड़ी में घर जले अध घड़ी में गड़ी भद्रा" ।

अर्थात् एक घड़ी में तो घर जल जायेगा और आधी घड़ी में भद्रा लगेगा जिस नक्षत्र में पानी गिरेगा ।

We cannot wait. We have got to act quickly with regard to the formation of the Recruitment Board etc. We should hurry up. Emergency Commission must be introduced immediately for the officers. It is no use saying that we want officers to go to the National Academy and all that. Emergency Commission should be introduced and all officers who want to come in should be given a chance to take it up.

Similarly, at present we have got the National Cadet Corps. The National Cadet Corps is all right for youngsters. But there is the National Rifles. Military training must be made compulsory in all the universities and colleges. To start with, there are a lot of sainik schools at present functioning. There are also public schools. Here it is very easy. You have got so many retired jamadars, subedars and others, who can be employed with institutions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must try to conclude now.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh. Sir, I belong to a small party representing the ex-army. I may be given a few more minutes because no one has spoken from the point of view of the jawans.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got about 90 names on the list.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: I will make a quick attack, I do not mind it.

The other thing, Sir, is about the condition of service of the jawans. Their pension system must be improved. There must be a little more pension given to them than what they get at present. Then, when they are recruited and they go out, their lands are looked after by their family members. Those poor ladies are uneducated and they do not know if they owe any money to the *banias* and money-lenders. Therefore, what I say is, these lands must be protected by the Government. There is the panchayati system at present. As long as the jawans are there, their land should not be mortgaged nor anything else of that sort should be done. If any help is needed it must be given from the Panchayat Fund or whatever fund the Government have.

Then, all this work has to be done at the proper level together with the proposals of the National Defence Council. There is no machinery in the States to do this work. Everything is done at the Secretariat level. Therefore, I think, it is high time that in each State retired officers of the rank of Brigadier and upwards should be appointed as military advisers or defence advisers. They should be attached to the Chief Ministers who can see to it that all these works and instructions by the Defence Council are implemented quickly.

Then, I will suggest another thing about education. There is no system of education of the families of those jawans who have gone to the front and are fighting. There must be a proper system and the boys and girls of the jawans should be properly educated. Education and boarding house facilities should be given to them.

Lastly, I must say—I will hurry up because I have very little time—that our agricultural production should not go down. Today what is happening is this. I will give you only one example. In the Chhatisgarh area there is a very big famine and nobody is bothering about it although Chhatisgarh District is called the rice bowl area and everybody here knows that most of the rice to the various States is sent from Chhatisgarh. Everyone says that it is the time of emergency and Chhatisgarh is suffering from famine. This should not be allowed to continue because it will not help agricultural production.

Shri V. G. Naidu (Tiruvallur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in support of the Resolutions before the House I want to say a few words. Today at this critical juncture when we are facing a strong aggressor who has got a big land force in the world, we have got to be very vigilant. In the present hour of emergency the people of the country should be united and we are united as one man. This is a good sign for us. There may be some small differences in our political activities which should not be given any room at this critical hour. I am happy to say that the country is united and everybody is behind the Resolution today before the House.

The response of the country also is tremendous. Today a country like China, speaking all along of Panchsheel and other friendly things, has stabbed us from the back. No doubt, we sustained some reverses at the front but in course of time we will be able to answer them and put them back. We always depend upon justice and *dharma* is on our side. We must thank friendly countries who have

come forward to help us, specially, the USA, the UK and Canada who have come forward to help us unconditionally at this critical moment.

The Chinese have occupied several thousand square miles of our area. They have even encroached upon the line which they call the 1960 border line of the map which they have drawn. That clearly shows that China is not fighting for the border but it wants to commit aggression on us and invade our country. Therefore we should be very much vigilant. We have got so many records showing that the MacMahon Line is the border of our two countries, that is, India and China; but they did not pay any heed to that. In spite of that they wanted to come in and they thought that this is the right time for them to come into our country. They want to put us down in our growth and in other ways.

As the hon. Prime Minister said rightly the other day, this war may not end in a few days or in a few months. It may take a long time. It may take some years. For that the country should be ready and strengthen herself. It is true that the aggressor will not allow us to do that in a short time. Therefore we must be prepared.

Our stand for making peace through negotiations is there provided they go back to the 8th September line. But they are not prepared for it even though friendly countries, both of ours and theirs, have suggested this. We are prepared to make any reasonable treaty provided it does not affect our prestige.

It is our duty also to strengthen ourselves within the country as we strengthen ourselves at the front. For that, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, everybody should become a jawan. Whether he is in the field or in the factory he must work like a jawan. At this critical hour of ours it is also our duty to see that agricultural production is stepped up. That can only be done if the farmer is given all facilities. I know that the farmers are lacking some facilities. Sometimes they are deprived of electricity because more attention is given to something else. In some places where the farmers depend purely on electricity, they should be given priority. Not only that; the fertilisers should also be sent in time. No doubt, fertilisers are given to them but the fertilisers reach the ryots three or four months after the demand is made. If fertilisers are supplied in time then only they will be able to grow more food. Therefore, priority should be given in the Railways and in the transport machinery for fertilisers to reach the ryots in time.

I should like to say a few words about the price for the produce that he produces. They want a fixed price line. The price line should be fixed in such a way that the producer gets a margin on his production over his cost of production. Then only there will be some encouragement to the farmer and he will be able to produce more. Therefore, before fixing the prices, they should consult the farmers.

There are some farmers who are holding small tractors. These tractors have to be operated. If we have to produce more, we must have more tractors also. Ploughing and other things have to be mechanised. Therefore, tractor production should be increased. Not only that. Spare parts for the tractors should be given. For this, the Government should step up their production and give them all facilities.

Some of the Members who spoke have pointed out that this matter should be placed before the U.N.O. I do not think it will have any effect at this juncture. We have placed already our Kashmir question before the U.N.O. which has not yielded any fruit. Therefore, we must try to

[Shri V. G. Naidu]

strengthen ourselves and fight the enemy.

I strongly recommend to the Government that strong steps should be taken against anybody who propagates against our country. Still, there are several people who depend upon party politics at this critical hour also. I request such friends to keep away from politics and be united with the country. I pay my homage to the heroic men and officers who defend our frontiers and to the martyrs who have laid down their lives in defending the honour of our country.

With these words, I resume my seat, supporting the Resolutions.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के और संसद के हमारे पूज्य नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरु ने, राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी की गयी आपात की उद्घोषणा का अनुमोदन करने का, और भारत की पुण्य भूमि से, चीनी हमलावर को खदेड़ देने के लिये, भारतीय जनता के दृढ़ संकल्प का समर्थन करने का, जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा है और प्रस्ताव रखते वक्त जो दृढ़ विश्वास और जो भावना प्रकट की है उस का मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। जिहों ने अपनी मातृभूमि के गौरव तथा अखंडता की रक्षाके लिये अपने प्राणों की आहुति दे दी है उन शहीदों के प्रति सम्मानपूर्ण श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं। प्रस्ताव में और प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते नेहरुजी ने जो संकल्प बताया है वह संकल्प जनता का है। यह मानी हुई बात है कि अपने भारत में लोक सभा और ग्राम सभा यह दो महत्वपूर्ण संस्थायें हैं। भारत पर चीनी आक्रमण से और शस्त्र सेनाओं के भारी हमले से उत्पन्न गंभीर स्थिति के कारण राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जिस आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की है और श्री नेहरु और अन्य नेताओं ने राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिये जनता से मातृ भूमि की रक्षा के लिये आवाहन किया है उस का सर्वत्र स्वागत हुआ है। देश में आक्रमणकारी को खदेड़ बाहर करने के लिये अपूर्व जोश है और जनता में देश की रक्षा के लिये बड़े से बड़ा त्याग करने की होड़ लगी हुई है।

हमारे महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री यशवन्त राय चव्हाण और जो कि शीघ्र ही भारत के सुरक्षा मंत्री का पद सुशोभित करने वाले हैं उन्हों ने २९ अक्तूबर के दिन को तमाम महाराष्ट्र में प्रतिज्ञा दिवस के रुप में मनाया। उस दिन चीनी आक्रमणकारियों को भारत भूमि से खदेड़ने का संकल्प किया गया और शहीदों के लिये श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की गई। उस दिन जनता ने वहां पर भारत की रक्षा के लिये यह शपथ ग्रहण की और सुरक्षा प्रयासों के लिये हर जिले तथा देहात में नागरिक सुरक्षा समिति का गठन किया गया। नागरिक समितियों का काम धन और स्वयं सेवक जुटाना होगा। मेरे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मैं ने देखा है कि चीनी आक्रमण को ले कर जनता में गहरा रोष है और भारत की रक्षा करने में जनता के मन में बहुत उत्साह है। और बलिदान की भावना है।

आपने देखा होगा कि भारत में चीनी आक्रमण तथा सशस्त्र हमले से उत्पन्न गम्भीर परिस्थिति के कारण जो आपात-कालीन घोषणा की है और नेहरू जी तथा अन्य नेताओं ने उस ओर जो देश का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है, उसके कारण देश में अपूर्व जोश है। जनता को मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिए जो आवाहन किया गया है उसको लेकर प्रत्येक राज्य में उत्साह की लहर है और जनता उत्साह के साथ उसमें योगदान दे रही है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिये जनता तन मन धन से तैयार है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति मातृ-भूमि की रक्षा के लिये बलिदान करने को तैयार है। देश के प्रत्येक स्त्री, पुरुष और बच्चे के दिल में यह अरमान है कि चीनी दरिन्दे देश की सीमा से बाहर निकाले जावें। इसमें हमारी जीत निश्चित है परन्तु

हमारे वर्तमान उत्साह को बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी नेताओं पर है ।

देश के सामने महात्मा गांधी ने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के लिये एक कार्यक्रम रक्खा था । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार कुछ उसी तरह का कार्यक्रम जनता के सामने रक्खे । यह सिद्ध हो चुका है कि देश की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा के लिये जनता हर प्रकार का त्याग कर सकती है । अब यह गवर्नमेंट का और आयोजकों का कर्त्तव्य है कि वह सब साधन सही दिशा में लगायें । आज जो हमें चुनौती मिली है उसका सफलतापूर्वक सामना करने के लिये हमें औद्योगिक और कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के क्षेत्र में युद्ध स्तर पर काम करना होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत की विदेश नीति सर्वथा सही है और ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है जिसके कि कारण उसे बदल दिया जाये । शान्ति के साथ भारत की जो तटस्थता की नीति थी उसे आज आपत काल में रखने की ज्यादा आवश्यकता है ।

मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं । हमें व्यर्थ के सब खर्चे बन्द कर देने चाहियें । भारत सेवक समाज, भारत साधू समाज, भारत युवक समाज और सन्तान नियन्त्रण आदि के प्रचार पर इस समय कुछ भी व्यय नहीं करना चाहिये । आपतकाल स्थिति घोषित करने पर सबसे प्रथम केन्द्रीय मन्त्रि-मण्डल की संख्या कम करना चाहिये ताकि युद्ध का संचालन सुचारू रूप से चल सके । जब तक संकट हल नही होता तब तक सभी संसद तथा विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों के वेतन तथा भत्ते बन्द कर के संसद के लम्बे अधिवेशनों का अन्त कर देना चाहिये । संसद का विशेष अधिवेशन केवल युद्ध स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिये बुला लेना चाहिये । इससे लाखों रुपये की बचत होगी और उस बचत का प्रयोग राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष में किया जाना चाहिए । प्रान्तीय धारासभाओं के लिये तो युद्धकाल में बहुत कम कार्य शेष रहा है । इन्हें तुरन्त निलम्बित या उनके मन्त्रिमण्डलों की संख्या में कमी कर देना आवश्यक है । बैंकों तथा साधारण बीमा कम्पनियों का इस समय राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देना चाहिये । और इस से सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करना चाहिये ।

सरहद राष्ट्र से और पाकिस्तान से काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता करना चाहिये । ऐसे मौके पर यह आवश्यक है कि धार्मिक परम्पराओं के इस देश में जहां करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति मंदिरों, मस्जिदों तथा धार्मिक संस्थाओं में पड़ी हुई है वह राष्ट्र को समर्पित कर दी जाये । सरकारी और गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों की आय पर निश्चित रूप से कम से कम एक दांशांस कटौती करके राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में जमा की जाय । हर एक व्यक्ति के निजी धन से कम से कम एक दशांस रुपया और सोना राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में जमा किया जाये । देश के तमाम बड़े औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों का संचालन राष्ट्रीय मन्त्रालय अपने हाथ में रखे । खेती और उद्योग के उत्पादन को हमें बढ़ाना चाहिए । मैं सदन को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि ऐसा करने से हमारी सरकार को किसानों और मजदूरों का पूरा सहयोग प्राप्त होगा । हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि नेहरू जैसे सेनापति के रहते यह देश विजय और समृद्धि की ओर बढ़ता ही जाएगा । हम जानते हैं कि युद्ध की स्थिति में सबसे ज्यादा मुसीबत गरीब किसान तथा मजदूर पर बरसती है । युद्ध मोर्चे पर जहां जवानों पर हमला होता है वहां देश के भीतर गरीब के रहन सहन पर छापा मारा जाता है । लेकिन हम बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी देने को तैयार हैं । हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि जनसाधारण के लिये नेहरू जी के दिल में जो जगह है उसकी वजह से हमें कीमतें बढ़ाने वालों से और मुनाफा खोरों से जो ऐसे मौके का नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं, पूरा संरक्षण मिलेगा । मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि कृषि की उपेक्षा न की जाए और किसान को यह भरोसा दिलाया जाए

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

कि उसका व्यवसाय लाभकारी है । हम अपनी स्वतन्त्रता, अपने सम्मान की रक्षा के लिए, अपने संविधान में स्वीकृत लोकतन्त्रीय जीवन की रक्षा के लिये आज लड़ रहे हैं और अपने को समर्पित करते हैं । न्याय हमारे साथ है । "सत्यमेव जयते" पर हमारा पूरा भरोसा है । इसलिये जैसा कि प्रधान मन्त्री श्री नेहरू ने कहा है कि लड़ाई में अन्तिम जीत हमारी होगी, इस पर हमें भरोसा रखना है ।

मैं जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है, इसका हार्दिक समर्थन करते हुए अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (घोसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन जवानों के प्रति जिन्होंने अपने को देश रक्षा के लिये न्यौछावर किया है, अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हू ।

आज पूरा राष्ट्र गुस्से, संकल्प और अफसोस से भरा हुआ है । गुस्सा इसलिये है कि चीन ने हमारे मुल्क पर हमला किया है । संकल्प यह है कि हम उन्हें अपने देश से भगायेंगे, निकालेंगे और अफसोस इसलिये है कि हमें चीनियों के सामने कुछ पीछे हटना पड़ा है । जो हमारे सामने परिस्थिति है, उसमें से ये तीन बातें पैदा हुई हैं । इन तीन बातों के पैदा होने से आज बहुत से हमारे साथी, बहुत से हमारे दोस्त, संकल्प की तो बात करते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ जो राष्ट्र के अन्दर, जनता के अन्दर गुस्सा पैदा हुआ है, अफसोस पैदा हुआ है, उसको अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिये इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं । इससे मुझे अफसोस है । मिसाल के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर सभी पार्टियों के लोग खड़े होकर कह रहे हैं कि मैं नेहरू जी के पीछे हूं, उनका समर्थन करता हूं, और जो वह आज्ञा देंगे, उसका पालन करूंगा और अपने मुल्क की धरती से इन चीनी दरिंदों को भगाऊंगा । एक मिसाल है जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । आप गुरु को तो बहुत अच्छा कहते हैं और कहते हैं कि वह बहुत अच्छा है और आप गुरु की सब बातें मान लेंगे । लेकिन गुरु के मन्त्र की क्या हालत है । गुरु के मन्त्र को लीजिये, देखिये वह क्या है । वह है नान-एलाइनमेंट । उसके बारे में आप कहते हैं कि नहीं सौहब हम इस नान-एलाइनमेंट को नहीं मानते हैं, यह नहीं होगा । उनका मन्त्र है को-एग्जिस्टेंस का । उसके बारे में आप कहते हैं कि यह नहीं होगा । ये चीजें देश को तबाह करेंगी । दूसरी पार्टियों की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि यह पालिसी गलत है, यह नीति गलत है, यह धारणा गलत है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह जो इंटरनेशनल पालिसी है, वह गलत कैसे आप कहते हैं । अब आप राष्ट्रीय पालिसी को देखिये । हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति कहती है कि हम यहां समाजवाद लायेंगे और उसके लिये हम लड़ेंगे और लड़ रहे हैं । देश में प्लांड इकोनोमी हमने बनाई है और उसके जरिये हम देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं । उसके बारे में भी आप कहते हैं कि नहीं साहब, समाजवाद को हम नहीं मानते हैं, वह नहीं हो सकता है । आप समाजवाद की बात न कीजिये, उसमें हमारा विश्वास नहीं है । इतना सब कुछ कह कर भी वे कहते हैं कि नेहरू जी हमारे नेता हैं । इस तरह की बात को सुन कर बड़ा अफसोस हुआ । लेकिन जब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग कहते हैं कि नेहरू जी हमारे नेता हैं तो कहा जाता है कि वे चापलूसी करते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चापलूसी की यह बात नहीं है । हम सच्चे दिल से कहते हैं कि हम उनके पीछे हैं । हम न्यूट्रेलिटी में विश्वास करते हैं, हम नान-एलाइनमेंट में विश्वास करते हैं, हम समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, हम प्लांड इकोनोमी में विश्वास करते हैं, हम एग्जिस्टेंस में विश्वास करते हैं और इसलिये आज और मजबूती के साथ उनका समर्थन कर रहे हैं ।

हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्यों बहुत से लोग, बहुत सी पार्टियां कहती हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी देश-भक्ति का सबूत दे और देशभक्ति का सबूत क्या दे कि चीनी एम्बैसी के सामने जाकर प्रदर्शन करे। जब जब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी डंके की चोट पर कहती है कि हम चीनियों को अपनी जमीन से गोलियों से मार कर हटा देंगे और तभी दम लेंगे तो फिर बचकानी और इस तरह की बातें क्यों की जाती हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : झूठ है।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : झूठ नहीं सही है। प्रूफ आफ दी पडिंग इज इन दी ईटिंग।

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): What was the mandate of the Communist Party? What did you say in 1942? (*Interruptions*). It was in 1942 when the slogan was given by Mahatma Gandhi. At that time the Communist Party betrayed the country.

Shri Priya Gupta: Probably he was not a member of the Communist Party then.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : बकवास में सबूत नहीं होगा, मैदान में सबूत होगा और मैदान में जाने पर ही सबूत देना सही होता है। मैं कहता हूं कि जरा धीरज से आप मेरी बात को सुनिये, आप चाहे कम्युनिस्ट हों या बे-कम्युनिस्ट।

मेरा यह कहना है कि इस तरह की जो जो लोग बातें करते हैं वे किस तरह नेहरूजी का समर्थन करते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि नेहरूजी का इस प्रकार से समर्थन नहीं हो सकता है। वह तो वैसा ही समर्थन है जिस प्रकार का कि एक रस्सी एक कंडेम्ड प्रिजनर को सपोर्ट करती है।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : १९४२ में क्या किया था ?

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : चौदह बरस की जेल काटी थी। अंग्रेजों की गोलियों से लड़ा था, खाली सत्याग्रह ही नहीं किया था (*Interruptions*) सब से इनको मेरी बात को सुनना चाहिए। इनको चाहिये कि कलेजे पर हाथ रख कर मेरी बात को सुनें। जिस तरह से यहां लोग सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उस पर आप जरा ध्यान दीजिये। आप इनकी मीटिंगों की कार्रवाई को देखिये। वहां पर तीन चौथाई बातें इस प्रकार की की जा रही हैं जिन से पता चलता है कि नेहरू जी खराब हैं, मेनन खराब हैं, प्लान खराब है, निकम्मा है। क्या इस तरह से राष्ट्र में एकता स्थापित हो सकती है और क्या ये एकता स्थापित करेंगे ? क्या ये हमारे जवानों में भरोसा पैदा कर सकेंगे, क्या ये हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को एकता की तरफ ले जायेंगे, उसको मजबूत करेंगे, चीनी दरिन्दों को भगा पायेंगे ? यह तरीका नहीं है, यह ढंग नहीं है, यह अपनी राजनीति बनाने का ढंग है। आज राष्ट्र की मांग क्या है ? आज राष्ट्र चाहता चाहता क्या है आज राष्ट्र की पुकार क्या है...

डा० मा० श्री अणे (नागपुर) : चीनियों को यहां से भगाओ, उनको यहां से निकालो, यही आज की मांग है।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : यही राष्ट्र चाहता है और इसके लिये क्या करना चाहिये, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। हमें चाहिये कि जो किसान की, जो मजदूर की तथा जो दूसरे लोगों की पिछली कतार है, उसको हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत करें। इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता मजबूत हो, हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी चाहे वह किसी भी दल का हो, अपने भेदभाव को भुला करके पार्टी-बाजी को छोड़ करके, अपनी राजनीति को दूसरों पर लादने की कोशिश न करके, देश के लिये त्याग करने के लिये तैयार हो जाए, देश की एकता को बढ़ावे और चीनियों को यहां से निकाल बाहर करे।

[श्री ज० ब० सिंह]

में एक दो सजैशन्स आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । जो इस तरह का प्रचार चल रहा है कि मरने के लिये चलो, इस तरह का प्रचार बन्द होना चाहिये । आप जिन्दा रहने के लिये चलिये, चीनियों से लड़ने के लिये चलिये । उनको अगर हम मार भगायेंगे तभी हम जिन्दा रह सकेंगे । हमारा राष्ट्र जिन्दा रह सकेगा, हम सभी जिन्दा रह सकेंगे । इस तरह का प्रचार हम को राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर करना चाहिये । हम सभी जिन्दा रहेंगे और इस लिए इस तरह के प्रचार को हमें देश के अन्दर राष्ट्र के पैमाने पर करना चाहिए कि राष्ट्र को जिन्दा रखने के लिए, अपने को जिन्दा रखने के लिए, हर एक व्यक्ति को जिन्दा रखने के लिए मोर्चों पर चल रही लड़ाई में हम चीनियों को भगायेंगे ।

में आप के जरिए इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि मैं गरीब पूर्वी जिलों से आता हूं लेकिन हमारे पूर्वी जिलों का इतिहास, चाहे वह सन् १९४२ का हो, चाहे कभी का हो, हमेशा उज्जवल रहा है । और इस वक्त चीनियों ने हम पर जो हमला किया है, हमारे ऊपर जो एग्रेशन किया है उस में मैं में विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि पूर्वी जिलों के लोग धन, जन और सभी दूसरे तरीकों से लड़ेंगे और चीनियों को अपने देश से बाहर निकालेंगे ।

14.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri P. L. Barupal. The hon. Member is absent Now, Shri Siddananjappa.

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या परसों की ३४ नामों की लिस्ट में मेरा नाम नहीं है ? मैं यहां पता नहीं कब से बैठा हूं लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास यह परसों की ही लिस्ट है ।

Shri Joachm Alva (Kanara): What is the position of Members who have been sitting here for four days?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 90 names in the list before me. We are trying to give opportunities to as many Members as possible.

Shri Joachm Alva: The point is that we have been sitting here for four days, and so, we are entitled to some kind of fairness from the Chair in being called upon to speak. We have even missed our lunch and sat here for four days, and, therefore, we expect to be called upon to speak.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): The Members who come from the border areas have not been given a chance to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everybody will get his chance, and we shall try to sit as late as possible for that purpose.

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan): The Chinese aggression on our sacred land started in the beginning in the form of incursions and then aggression and now it has taken the shape of a naked invasion, and this was never expected of China. And India has received a rude shock by these invasions. In fact, not only India, but the conscience of the civilised world is shocked, and not only shocked, but it has been roused into action also.

There are questions raised whether India was sufficiently prepared to meet this aggression or not. As for myself, I would say that no doubt, Government have come forward to give explanations for their unpreparedness. Anyway, it is admitted that they were unprepared for this massive attack. But, so far as I am concerned, I am not satisfied with the explanation offered by Government. China has been showing signs of aggression for the last five years, and

I think there was time enough for India to understand the real intentions, motives and other sinister designs of China behind its professed activities. But, all the same, this is not the time to go to the 'why' of these things. It is now the duty of one and all to find out and think out ways of repelling the Chinese completely from our territory.

When we think of this aggression, naturally, our minds go to the jawans who have been fighting against these wicked and sinister aggressors. Our jawans have been doing a very good job, and they have been fighting courageously and gallantly, and it is our primary duty to pay our tribute to the gallantry of our jawans. Besides, so many people have given their lives for the protection of the freedom of the country, and it is but natural, and in fact, it is our duty to pay homage to those persons who have given their lives, and also our condolences to the bereaved families. In this connection, it has been urged by many Members that the bereaved families should be taken proper care of, and I hope that Government will do all they can to protect those families and to educate their children.

Then, there are so many things suggested for the successful repulsion of the Chinese from our borders. I wholeheartedly associate myself with all those suggestions. Since I am speaking at this late stage, I am sure the House will not expect me to say anything new. All that could be said has already been said. I only take this opportunity of associating myself with the sentiments expressed on this occasion, and I wholeheartedly support the resolutions so ably moved by our Prime Minister.

The country has responded with one voice and as one man, and it is really heartening that when we are faced with this trial the entire country has stood as one man and assured and pledged its support in all respects to the leader of the nation.

Some question was raised here about the personality cult. I do not think that it was necessary to have raised that question. But personality cult or no personality cult, there is no gainsaying the fact that the one man who can command the confidence, respect and loyalty of the nation—and there can be no doubt it—is our Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. So, personality cult or no personality cult, we should all rally round him and see that the enemies are repelled in the quickest time possible.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारी तपस्या के बाद जो समय मुझे प्राप्त हुआ उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

यो नो द्वेषत् पृथिवि यः पृतन्यात् यो ऽ भिदासान्मनसा तं नो भूमे रन्धय पूर्वकृत्वरि ।।

इस पृथिवी सूक्त के मन्त्र में शत्रु के कुचलने की ओर उदबोधन है । जो हम से द्वेष करते हैं, जो सेना ले कर हमें सताने आते हैं, जो मन से भी हमारी बुराई चाहते हैं और जो हमें मारने को तैयार हैं, उन्हें हे शत्रु मर्दनी! हम विनष्ट कर देंगे ।

यावया वृवयं वृकं यवयस्तेन भूम्ये
अथा नः सुतरा भव ।।

इस ऋगवेद के मन्त्र में शत्रु को भगाने का संकल्प है, हमारी धरती पर ये जो भेड़िये हैं, ये जो चोर हैं उन्हें दूर भगा, हे रात्रि ! तू हमारे लिए पार जाने योग्य बन । हमारा यह संकल्प पूरा ही होगा ।

आज सदियों के बाद जब हम स्वतंत्र हैं, हमारी उत्तरी सीमाओं पर रण दुन्दुभि बजी है । इस रणभेरी को सुन कर रण वीर, बांकुरे, योद्धाओं की नसों में मां का आर्य रक्त उबल उठा है । आज एक बार फिर मां की लाज ने पुकारा है, हिमालय जो हमारी सभ्यता व संस्कृति तथा परम्पराओं का

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

प्रतीक है, और हमारा रक्षक रहा है, पुकार उठा है, आज हमारी खुद की गैरत ने पुकारा है ।

हमारे फौजी जवानों ने संसार में ख्याति प्राप्त की है, और आज भी उनकी ख्याति में चार चांद लग रहे हैं जब कि वे अपनी भूमि की रक्षा कर रहे हैं ।

इससे पहले कि मैं आगे बढ़ूं, मैं उन जवानों को श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करता हूं जो हिमालय की गोद में देश की रक्षा के लिए शक्तिशाली शत्रु से जूझते हुए वीरगति को प्राप्त हुए हैं । उनकी शूरता तथा बहादुरी ने शत्रु के दांत खट्टे कर दिए हैं । मैं उन बहादुरी से लड़ने वाले जवानों को बधाई देता हूं जो दुश्मन के कदमों को रोके हुए हैं और इस पवित्र धरती से उनको उखाड़ फेंकने के लिए वीरता से लड़ रहे हैं ।

वीर एक ही बार मरना जानते हैं, कायर बार-बार मरते हैं । मैं सदगुरु कबीर के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं :

सूरा सोई सराहिए, लड़े धनी के हेत ।
पुरजा पुरजा कट मरे, तऊ न छोड़े खेत ।।

मरते मरते जग मुआ, मरण न जाना कोय ।
ऐसे मरना को मुए, फेर न मरना होय ।।

साम्राज्यवादी चीन ने विस्तारवादी लिप्सा तथा पाश्विक धृष्टता के साथ हमारे शान्तप्रिय देश पर बर्बरतापूर्ण हमला किया है । हमारी मित्रता तथा संसार के राष्ट्र संघ में हिमायत का यह बदला दिया है । चीन की यह धोखेबाजी और चालबाजी की कलई खुल गई है, लेकिन हमारी शान्ति-नीति का यह मतलब नहीं है कि कोई शत्रु हमारे सिर पर चढ़ जाए तो उसे सिर झुका कर बर्दाश्त कर लें । ऐसा नहीं है । हम उसका जवाब डटकर देंगे । हमें इस चुनौती का जवाब देना है ।

दुनियां ने देखा है कि घमंड का सिर नीचा होता है । बड़े-बड़े पाश्विक घमंडी हिटलर और मसौलीनी जैसे तानाशाही दैत्यों के सिर कुचल डाले गए किन्तु आज भारत पर चीन के साम्यवादी घमंड का फुंकारता हुआ तीन सिर वाला (चाऊ, माऊ, शाहू) चीनी ड्रैगन महा अजगर हमें ग्रसने के लिए आगे चढ़ा है । हमारा यह दृढ़ निश्चय है कि इस महा अजगर के दांत ही नहीं तोड़ने हैं बल्कि इस का विनाश कर डालना है ।

इस निश्चय में कि शत्रु को उखाड़ फेंकना है, सारा देश राष्ट्र के कर्णधार पंडित जवाहर-लाल नेहरू के पीछे है । जो यह कहते हैं कि आज हमें हीरो कल्ट की जरूरत नहीं है वह गलत कहते हैं । राष्ट्र की कठिन घड़ी में एक नेता चाहिए और वे नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हैं ।

सध्रीचीनान् वः समनस : कृणोम्येकश्नुष्टीन् संवनेन सहृदः । —अथर्व वेद

समान मार्ग पर चलने वाले, सब को एक मन वाला बनाता हूं, जिससे आप परस्पर प्रेम-पूर्वक समान भावों के साथ, एक नेता के पीछे चल सको ।

देशमें आज इस चीनी हमलें के बाद बलिदान की भावना जागृत हुई है । इस व्यापक भावना से देश के जन-जन को बल मिला है और साहस प्राप्त हुआ है। अचानक देश में जो भावात्मक, विचारात्मक, क्रियात्मक एकता पैदा हुई है, उसमें देश की विषमता तथा वैमनस्यता डूब गयी है । आज चीनी हमले का मुकाबला करने के लिए, देश एक है, राष्ट्र एक है और सब एक मत से देश तथा प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं और कहते हैं कि

वयम् तुभ्यम् बलि हृतः स्याम् ।

'हम तेरे लिए जान हथेली पर ले कर प्राणों की बाजी लगा कर सब कुछ त्यागने के लिए तैयार हैं।' प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह कहना सत्य है कि

"There is but one task for all. For each one life to give, who stands if freedom falls? Who dies if India lives?"

हम दृढ़ विश्वास के साथ कहते हैं कि ऐसी कठिन घड़ी में एक-एक बच्चा बलिदान के लिए तैयार है। अंतिम विजय हमारी ही होगी क्योंकि हमारा मार्ग शान्ति तथा न्याय का है।

भारत आज यदि लड़ रहा है तो अपनी रक्षा के लिए नहीं बल्कि प्रजातांत्रिक परम्पराओं के लिए तथा संसार की शान्ति के लिए, क्योंकि चीन के इस हमले से एशिया की ही नहीं, संसार की शान्ति भंग हुई है। हम हर हालत में शान्ति के शत्रु से लड़ेंगे और देश की रक्षा करेंगे।

वैसे हम शान्ति में विश्वास करने वाले रहे हैं। भारत की नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति की उपयोगिता को मानना ही होगा। इससे देश को लाभ पहुंचा है और अन्ततो-गत्वा पहुंचेगा। दो बड़े गुटों में शामिल न होकर और शान्तिपूर्वक सब राष्ट्रों से मित्रता बनाए रखने से, हम कुछ कर सके हैं। हमारी योजनाएं और कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रम आगे बढ़ा है, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। इस नीति को अब भी बनाए रखना है क्योंकि इस तनाव की बात में और कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि अपने को कमजोर बनाए रखें। पिछली असावधानी से हमने सीखा है और संभल कर सीखा है। इस हमले के बाद दश में कुछ जान आयी है। अब हमारे रक्षा के प्रयत्न तेजी से आगे बढ़ने चाहिएं। हमारी तैयारियां फौजी ढंग से चलनी चाहिएं। ढीलापन छोड़ कर चुस्ती आनी चाहिएं। खुशी है कि बाहर से आधुनिक अस्त्र-शस्त्र मंगाए गए हैं और आ भी रहे हैं। उन मित्र राष्ट्रों को हम हृदय से धन्यवाद देते हैं। लेकिन हमें अपनी तैयारी घर में करनी है और दिन रात एक करके दूने, चौगुने, नहीं अठगुने, दस गुने स्वचालित हथियार बनाने हैं, हवाई जहाज और बमवर्षक बनाने हैं या मंगाने हैं।

सारे देश में फौजी चाल की तेजी बढ़नी चाहिए। राइफिल ट्रेनिंग और दूसरे हथियारों की ट्रेनिंग नौजवानों, विद्यार्थियों तथा सभी एबिल बाडीड इन्सानों को देनी है जिससे मालूम पड़े कि हम कुछ करना चाहते हैं। ठीक है, भरती चल रही है, उसमें सभी को सहयोग देना है। चीन ने जो तैयारी की है वह अजीब है, लेकिन हमको भी अजब तैयारी करनी है। यदि कोरिया के आधार पर चीन बराबर फौजी दस्ते झोंकता चला गया तो उनको रोकने के लिए हमारी वैसी तैयारी होनी चाहिए। तीन महीने के अन्दर एक करोड़ आदमी फौजी तैयार होने चाहिएं।

वैसे मुझे इस ओर कहते हुए संकोच होता है। कुछ साथियों ने मिलिटरी में भेदभाव की ओर इशारा किया है। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूं हमारी फौज एक है, और एक भारतीय आत्मा तथा नैतिकता की प्रतीक है। बहादुरी कोई एक जाति विशेष का अधिकार नहीं है, राष्ट्र के सभी अंगों का है। यह समय सदियों के बाद आया है कि हम एक हो कर लड़ रहे हैं।

यों तो इस संकट में सभी का सहयोग है किन्तु देश के दरिद्र नारायण अकिंचनों, विशेषकर हरिजन, वाल्मीकी, सफाई

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

मजदूर, रिक्शा वाले, पालिश वाले आदि का सहयोग विचित्र है, और राष्ट्र की एकता का द्योतक है। उन्होंने साफ-साफ जाहिर कर दिया है कि अब तक पीछे रहे हैं और रखे गए हैं, लेकिन अब किसी हालत में पीछे नहीं रहेंगे। जान की बाजी लगा देंगे, राष्ट्र की रक्षा का भार अब गरीबों पर आ गया है। गरीब इसमें पीछे नहीं है और न रहेंगे

वयम् राष्ट्रे जागृयाम् पुरोहिताः ।

हम राष्ट्र के चौकीदार बन कर जागते रहेंगे। हमारी निष्ठा, कर्तव्यपरायणता किसी प्रकार हल्की नहीं रहेगी। तन, मन धन का यह गरीबों का सहयोग चल रहा है। धनी मानी सोना और धन दे रहे हैं लेकिन गरीब भी थोड़ा धन दे कर और अपना जीवन दे कर योगदान दे रहे हैं उनके बच्चे फौज में सीना तान कर आ रहे हैं।

यह समय छिद्रान्वेषण का नहीं है, आज किसी भी प्रकार की विभिन्नता, भेद-प्रभेद, तोड़-फोड़ घात की बात करना देश के साथ अन्याय है। आज कुछ लोग हिटलर के पांचवें दस्ते की तरह से मातमी तथा उतरी हुई सूरत लेकर कमजोरी की बात करते हैं। उनसे देश को बचाना है। आज देश के प्रति शुद्ध भक्ति एक कसौटी पर है, उसमें कौन खरा उतरता है। आज हमें उतना खतरा साम्यवाद से नहीं है जितना साम्यवादियों से है, उनसे होशियार रहना है। वैसे आदमी की शक्ल एक है, लेकिन अपने कर्म से वे दो बना लेते हैं, यह बात साम्यवादियों पर चरितार्थ होती है। उन्हें अपनी भारतीयता और राष्ट्रनिष्ठा का परिचय देना है। लेकिन हम उन्हें क्या दोष दें, देश में अनेक छिपे रुस्तम आस्तीन के सांप जयचन्द तथा माहिल हैं जिनसे होशियार रहना है और देश को बचाना है।

अब मैं कोई ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। श्री कृष्ण मेनन का इस्तीफा मंजूर करने से एक अच्छी बात हुई है किन्तु प्रधान मंत्री पर बड़ा भार आया है। इस कंट्रोवर्सी को मैं ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाना चाहता क्योंकि उसके बारे में एन्क्वायरी का वायदा किया जा चुका है। अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देकर समाप्त करता हूं। मेरे सुझाव इस प्रकार हैं :

१. जवानों के परिवारों को जमीन तथा धन की शीघ्र सहायता देनी चाहिए, हर काम में उनको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

२. देश की रक्षा का व्यय बढ़ा है, इसलिए सरकारी अनावश्यक अपव्यय रुकना चाहिए। धन बचाकर इधर लगाना चाहिए।

३. विकास तथा सामुदायिक योजनाओं का अपव्यय रोक कर और कुछ योजना के कामों को हटा कर धन बचाना चाहिए, जीपों का प्रयोग कम होना चाहिए।

४. अनेक कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में आवश्यक कटौती होनी चाहिए और समाज कल्याण का विभाग समाप्त करके धन इधर लगाना चाहिए।

५. नशाबन्दी का काम आगे नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए। उसका धन भी इधर लगाना चाहिए।

६. कीमतें बढ़ने से रुकनी चाहिएं और अधिक लाभ उठाने वाले तथा चोर बाजारी करने वालों को रोकना चाहिए और कड़ा दण्ड देना चाहिये ।

७. जीवन में सादगी तथा बचत को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Prasad.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): May I make a submission? When Members are called, you may request them to give their suggestions first and speak afterwards. That will help.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I leave it to hon. Members. There are many hon. Members wishing to speak. No Member should take more than ten minutes.

Shri Sumat Prasad (Muzaffarnagar): Before I proceed further, I wish to pay my homage to the martyrs who have laid down their lives in fighting for the liberty and freedom of this country. The country is proud of our jawans who are fighting against odds. Their heroic deeds would be a source of inspiration to the nation and the coming generation.

The debate on the Resolutions has been going on for the last five days. Every section of the House has pledged its support to the Prime Minister. The country is behind him. He has been great in times of peace. His greatness will shine all the more in times of war. I am confident he will lead this country to victory.

We are conditioned by our traditions and culture to peace. It was natural for the Prime Minister to extend his hand of friendship to all the nations of the world after the country became independent. We entered into peaceful relations with the Chinese Government. We started on a programme of economic development of the country. The nations of the world gave us support in our economic plans. We never expected that we shall have to enter this war. The foreign policy of the Government, based on the principle of non-alignment, was intended to remove the tension between the two blocs. All the time we were busy with our economic development, the Chinese Government was preparing for war. They were consolidating their position in Tibet so as to make it a base of operations.

They never intended to correct their maps, but they wanted to occupy portions of our country as shown in them. Their friendship was a big fraud. Without much resistance, they occupied 12,000 square miles of our territory in Ladakh. Not satisfied with that, they proceeded towards NEFA. They had said on various occasions that though they never accepted the treaty of 1914 and the MacMahon Line but would not cross it in order to preserve friendly relations. When they were strong enough to give a challenge, they intruded into NEFA and ultimately unleashed an unprovoked and unparalleled aggression on our country.

This war is not of our choice. It has been forced on us. We had no alternative but to accept the challenge the Chinese Government has thrown. We have turned a new chapter in the history of India. We had become soft. We were without discipline. We were fighting amongst ourselves for petty things. All that has gone now and the nation has been galvanised by this Chinese aggression. Today the entire nation stands like one man to give a fitting reply to this challenge.

The policy of non-alignment has been criticised in this House. This policy has served us well in peace and it will serve us well even during times of war. This is no time to antagonise any country. The Prime Minister has appealed to the nations of the world for their moral and material support. The western countries have given us their support in

[Shri Sumat Prasad]

abundance. Arms have been flown in no time. Keeping our fundamentals in view, the policy of non-alignment can be adjusted to the needs of the country. This is no occasion to insist upon payment. It will not be possible to fight this war without foreign assistance, financial and otherwise. They have attached no condition to their support and the country has gratefully acknowledged their help.

In this hour of crisis, we cannot give up our plans. This country has got to be self-sufficient in the matter of food. This is a prime necessity to maintain the morale of the nation. We cannot afford to import grains in large quantities in times of war. Similarly industries have got to be geared to meet the situation of war.

There is a wave of enthusiasm and a new energy has been created. It is necessary to canalise this new energy into right channels. A concrete programme should be made for every citizen. This Parliament should give a lead so that when we go to our constituencies, we can ask the nation to follow our leaders and help in the prosecution of the war.

In this connection, I would suggest certain measures. Austerity should be observed in every activity of the Government. Wasteful expenditure should be curtailed. Considerable economy should be effected in the construction of buildings. Cultural programmes may be cut to meet the requirements of the country at the present time and the members of Parliament and State legislatures should work unitedly with determination to face this crisis and repel aggression.

Much has been said about the 8th September line. The Prime Minister has told the Chinese that if they were prepared for negotiation, they should move to the line where they were on 8th September. It does not mean that we want to accept that line. That is only in order to create a climate for proper negotiation. It will furthere show the *bona fides* of the Chinese. If they accept it, it will be an indication of the fact that they really mean business.

Words have lost meaning to them. While they themselves have committed aggression, they are accusing India of committing aggression upon them, but the nations of the world cannot be deceived. They know that this is a fight for the preservation of democracy. The eyes of the world are on us and we have to give a good account of ourselves and pay the price of freedom.

Thank you.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): After a long time I have been given a chance to speak, and I am grateful for that.

First of all, I convey my respectful homages to the jawans who have lost their lives for saving our motherland.

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Before I say anything, I would like to inform the Prime Minister through our Deputy-Speaker that the constituency I represent, nay, the people whom I represent, and the railwaymen, 12 lakhs of whom are being represented by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, and other Central Government employees, including the working class of this country, I myself being a trade unionist, we assure this Government of our unstinted and unconditional support in driving out the Chinese from our motherland.

We have been born in a country like India which has a heritage of its own, where Mother Sita, the emblem of chastity, had also to undergo ordeals at the demand of the people, howsoever popular she was; and if today I say a few words on the failures of this Government, and especially on the failures on the part

of the Prime Minister, let it not be misconstrued as dissociation and weakening his hands. It is for avoiding a repetition of those mistakes in future.

I believe in non-alignment, I believe in ahimsa, I believe sincerely, but I cannot understand what is meant by ahimsa and non-alignment by the champion of freedom, the pioneer of peace, the leader of the peace movement in the world, Pandit Nehru. I do not know how a double standard has been shown by him in different incidents. Take the case of Suez, the invasion from France, Britain and Israel. He responded quite correctly, but when the question of Hungary came in, what did he say about the people's upsurge which faced the bullets of Russian tanks? No protest from our Prime Minister, the lover of peace, the upholder of the liberty of the country. This double standard of non-alignment or ahimsa I do not understand.

Take the case of Tibet. He supports the Dalai Lama's stay here, but he never uttered a single word against Chinese suzerainty over Tibet. This double standard maintained by him put us to confusion. We could never know what was the real meaning of non-alignment, of ahimsa.

This has been warned by people like Shri Jai Prakash Narain, Shri Rajagopalachari, by people like Arobindo Ghosh and many others. It has been found that the real and sincere demands of the people are being superseded by the will of a few people headed by the Prime Minister.

What definition of ahimsa shall I give? Mahatma Gandhi himself has given it. He has quoted the case of the mouse and the cat, and explained what is meant by ahimsa. Ramakrishna Paramahansa has quoted in his Upadesavali the story of a cobra, which went and sought a *sanyasi*. It took the mantras from him and became a sadhu, and would never bite anybody passing by. Everybody knew that he was an ahimsa snake and even the children used to pelt stones at him. This puzzled him and so he went to the sanyasi and asked for an explanation as to why when he did not want to harm anybody, everybody was pelting him with stones. The sanyasi replied that ahimsa did not mean that he give up his defence. He said: maintain your hissing, but do not bite. So also you have to show others that you are powerful. If anybody touches your land, you will not spare him. Unless that attitude is shown, it is cowardice.

You know the physical patterns of extreme cold and extreme heat. If you put your finger on a burning fire, you will get blisters. If you put it on extreme cold like snow, there will be blisters. So, you find the same physical action. Similarly, the expression of a coward and a man of ahimsa are the same, but there is one basic difference that you must show by your gestures, attitudes and expressions that you are powerful to combat any foe. That is what is meant by ahimsa. I do not know what the ahimsa philosophy is that is followed by our Prime Minister.

I am glad that in the Rajya Sabha the Prime Minister has assured that an enquiry will be held for rectifying past mistakes. If this emergency continues for four or five years, will the enquiry be postponed? Rectifying means seeing to it that in this period of emergency also the Prime Minister and his colleagues do not commit the same kind of mistakes.

Purging Shri Menon is also like that. I will quote one thing from the Vedas. We in our Matrupuja offer black goats as sacrifice. The Veda says that it is the *prateek* of *kama*, and that instead of putting the *kamuk* himself for sacrifice we offer the black goat as a token. The entire Cabinet has committed a mistake. The Prime Minister and his colleagues committed a mistake and for a show, the black goat, the *kama prateek*, of Shri Menon has been sacrificed. That is not the end of it. The whole *kama*

[Shri Priya Gupta]

pravritti remains inside. That has got to be shed and burnt or changed, that is the point.

Regarding the remarks made here and there by the communists, I pity them. The Americans supply the arms, Pandit Nehru takes it up and gives it in the hands of the communist leader and asks him to fire at the Chinese communist. It is a tragedy. They are pondering, they are perplexed just like Babruvahana of the Maha Bharata. When Babruvahana caught hold of the Asva Medha Yajna horse, he had to pick up a fight with his father Arjuna. His father came in front of him. He had to fire yet. On the one side there was the prestige of Manipur, motherland and on the other side there was his prestige of fighting his father. It is a tragedy. The communists should take a lesson from Mahabaratha, if they are born in India. Motherland is greater than father Arjuna, that is Russia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Priya Gupta: I was told that I would be given fifteen minutes. Anyway, I am concluding, Regarding the railwaymen, I may say that the entire load of the military traffic is passing through the North-eastern railway and Northeast Frontier Railway and other railways also. The jawans are protecting the motherland but the railwaymen are protecting the jawans and are helping in this great cause, blessed by the mothers and sisters in the country. Now, the officers must change their attitude—the officers in the Central Government undertakings in the Railways and in Government—so that more work could be discharged enthusiastically. The drivers and foremen are working round the clock. Let them be paid their pay in time. There running allowances and other things should be considered. It is not retrenching a clerk here or a peon there that is going to lead to economy. Real economy means the shortening of the Cabinet people and reduction of the luxury expenditure of the Cabinet. But the officers of Government, Railways and other public undertakings immediately think of economy by retrenching one clerk or a peon. I submit one thing to the hon. Home Minister also. In the districts of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam the police officers should be posted so that the local situation may not lead to the firing as at Gorakhpur and anti-social and anti national elements may not take advantage of the present situation to exploit the local people. They have exploited the situation in the past and that leads to situations which divert our attention from the front. I am sorry I am given only ten minutes though I was assured fifteen minutes. Anyway, I thank you

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : मैं आपका बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है । मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस समय यहां मौजूद हैं और साथ ही साथ रंगा साहब भी मौजूद हैं । मैं रंगा साहब से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने कहा कि जब गांधी जी मौजूद थे तब जवाहर लाल जी से हमें प्रेरणा मिलती थी, आज नहीं मिलती है । वह समय और था और आज समय और है । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज देश का बच्चा बच्चा नेहरू जी से प्रेरणा प्राप्त करता है । डा० सिंघू अपर हाउस में हैं, और मेरे दोस्त हैं । उनको आठ बरस का बच्चा चलते समय कहता है कि एक रुपया हमारा यह नेहरू चाचा को भेंट कर दीजिये । यह प्रेरणा बच्चा उनसे प्राप्त करता है, लेकिन उनको वह प्राप्त नहीं होती है । मैं बच्चों की प्रशंसा करता हूं, तारीफ करता हूं । रंगा साहब बड़े विद्वान हैं, १९४६ में मैंने उनका नाम सुना था, बड़ा नाम था उनका । बड़ी मुझ में तमन्ना थी कि मैं उनको देखूं, उनसे प्रेरणा लूं । परन्तु जो कुछ मैंने अब देखा है, उसको देख कर मैं उनको उनकी बुद्धि पर ही छोड़ सकता हूं ।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि बोर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट जो हैं, उन की तरफ वह खास ध्यान दें । मेरा बोर्डर डिस्ट्रिकट है । वह नेपाल बोर्डर से करीब पचारस मील पर है । वहां विशेष प्रबन्ध की जरुरत है । उधर ट्रेंचिज खोदी जा रही हैं । हमारे जिले के लोगों का नेपाल से सम्बध है । रानी जो बांसी की है वह नेपाल की बेटी है और हमारे यहां ब्याही हुई हैं । हमारे और नेपाल के बीच अच्छे सम्बन्ध होने चाहिये । आई० सी० एस० लोग जो कि राजदूत बना कर विदेशों को भेज दिये गये हैं, उनको वापिस बुला कर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलाने के काम में लगाया जाना चाहिये । आप पोलिटिकल आदमियों को राजदूत बना कर बाहर भेज सकते हैं । आपको याद होगा कि श्री चर्चिल ने भी हालीफाक्स को वाशिंगटन में राजदूत बनाकर भेजा था । यह समय की पुकार है ।

जहां तक दलित वर्ग का सम्बन्ध है, वह आपके पीछे है । हमारे प्रेजीडेंट ने अपील की है और कहा है कि हम पार्लियामेंट में उनका संदेशा पहुंचा दें । उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारा एक एक हरिजन बच्चा, हर घर से एक एक जवान लड़ाई में जाने के लिये तैयार है । उन्होने पांच हजार की थैली भी अपनी फर्स्ट इन्सटालमेंट के रुप में दी है, इस पवित्र कार्य में ।

हम उन शहीदों की भी याद करते हैं और उनके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं जिन्होने नेफा में तथा लद्दाख में अपने आपको बलिदान किया है । उन्होंने मुल्क की खातिर ये कुर्बानियां दी हैं और उनकी कुर्बानियों को मुल्क कभी नहीं भूल सकता है । हमारे सैनिक अंग्रेजों के वक्त में जर्मनों से लड़े हैं, जापानियों से लड़े हैं । वे किसी से कम बहादुर नहीं हैं । आज तो देश का बच्चा बच्चा नेहरू बना हुआ है और देश के कोने कोने से आज यह पुकार उठ रही है कि वे देश के लिये मर मिटने के लिये तैयार हैं ।

लोग यहां छोटी छोटी बातें खड़े होकर करते हैं । लोग क्रिटिसिज्म भी करते हैं । वे यह नहीं समझते हैं कि विदेशों में जब यह चीज फैल जाती है तो इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है । आज दुनिया में हमारी क्या पोजीशन है । हमारे पीस मिशन का क्या मतलब है । इसका मतलब यह है कि हम दुनिया में पीस चाहते हैं हमारी नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी बड़ी उचान पर है । अमरीका तक ने कहा है कि नेहरू जी का जो मिशन है, उनकी जो नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी है, वह सुन्दर है, उत्तम है । मैं उनकी इस पालिसी का समर्थन करता हूं । हमारी तटस्थता की नीति में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं है । वही लोग आज सावधान हैं जो कच्चे धागे पर चल रहे हैं । सत्य और अहिंसा का संदेश संसार को भारत ने दिया है । नेहरू जी आज ७३ साल के हैं लेकिन ३७ बरस के जवान नजर आते हैं, और जवानी उनके चेहरे पर झलकती है । जो संकट आज हमारे सामने उपस्थित है, उसके प्रति हम पूर्ण जागरूक हैं और गफलत में नहीं हैं । हमारी यह पालिसी रही है कि हम दूसरों पर अटैक नहीं करेंगे लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमारा यह भी पालिसी रहा है कि अगर दूसरे हम पर अटैक करेंगे तो उसका जवाब हम पूरी ताकत से देंके और अपनी रक्षा करेंगे । आज हम अपना तन, मन, धन सब कुछ देश-रक्षा के लिये न्योछावर करने के लिये तैयार हैं ।

मैं एक गरीब आदमी हूं । और खेती करता हूं । मैं किसान का बेटा हूं । देश से मेरी जान सस्ती है और मैं देश पर मर मिटने के लिये तैयार हूं । हमारे नौ जवान आज जाग उठे हैं । और सभी नेहरूजी के पीछे हैं । यहां पर श्री चव्हाण डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हो कर आ रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वह आने के बाद चीनियों का नक्शा ढीला कर देंगे । हम किसान खेती में काम करेंगे, मिलों में हम काम करेंगे और उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे

[श्री शिव नारायण]

हम स्कूलों में काम करेंगे और अपने बच्चों को ट्रेनिंग दिलवायेंगे । उनको अच्छी शिक्षा दिलवायेंगे ताकि वे देश सेवा कर सकें, देश के लिये अपनी जान न्योछावर कर सकें । हम देश को उत्थान पर ले जायेंगे । चालीस करोड़ में से कम से कम पांच करोड़ हम बलिदान कर देंगे । ये थोड़े नहीं हैं ।

Interruptions

हम उनमें से नहीं हैं जो कहेंगे कुछ और करेंगे कुछ और ही ।

मैं आपको चंद सजैशंज देना चाहता हूं । वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

Freeze the privy purses for the duration of the emergency; hidden gold must be brought out by appropriate measures; cut non-defence petrol consumption to ten gallons.

दस गैलन से अधिक न दिया जाए ।

आज देश रक्षा के काम में हर गरीब मदद दे रहा है, धन दे रहा है । मैं पूंजीपतियों से पूछना चाहता हूं, उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं जो अखबार चला रहे हैं और प्रधान मंत्री की भांति-भांति के फोटो निकाल कर हमारे देश की तौहीन करते हैं, कि उन्होंने क्या किया है । वे आज भी जिंदा हैं और मखौल कर रहे हैं । व इस चीज को तब रीयलाइज करेंगे जब चीन आकर उनका खत्म कर देगा । पूंजीपतियों को खत्म करके वह दम लेगा । गरीब अपनी एक दिन की मजदूरी दे रहा है, अपना खून दे रहा है । हमें चाहिये कि हम सभी गरीब किसान मजदूर और पूंजीपतियों समेत सरकार की धन से भी मदद करें । हमें चाहिये कि हम एक रस्सी में बंध जायें । एक बूढ़ा बाप जब मरने लगा तो उसने एक रस्सी फेंकी और अपने बेटों से कहा कि इसको तोड़ो । जब वे उसेको नहीं तोड़ सके तो बाप ने कहा कि इसको जरा ढीला कर दिया जाए और जब उसको ढीला कर दिया गया तो वह बड़ी आसानी से टूट गई । हमें अपनी एकता को कमजोर नहीं होने देना है, ढीला नहीं होन देना है, तभी हम देश रक्षा कर सकें । अगर यह कमजोर पड़ गई तो देश रक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी । आज हंसने का समय नहीं है, आंसू बहाने का समय नहीं है, तैयार होने का दिन है । आज देश कुर्बानी मांग रहा है और हमें समय रहते कुर्बानी देनी है । दिल्ली हमें बहुत प्यारी है । हम पर चंगेजखां ने आक्रमण किया, तैमूरलंग ने किया लेकिन भारत इतना विशाल है कि वह सबको अपने में हज्म कर गया ।

मैं कम्युनिस्टों से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह सच्चे दिल से देश रक्षा के काम में योगदान करें । हमें भाषा के झगड़ों को खत्म करना होगा पार्टीबाजी को खत्म करना होगा । यही वक्त की पुकार है । आपस के मतभेदों को भूल जाना चाहिये । एक दूसरे की नुक्ताचीनी नहीं करनी है । आज तो हमारे सामने यही नारा होना चाहिये:

आज हिमालय की चोटी से हमने
आज ललकारा है
दूर हटो ए दुनिया वालो, हिन्दुस्तान
हमारा है ।

आज यह नारा हमारे देश का बच्चा बच्चा लगा रहा है । पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर नहीं, नन्हें नन्हें बच्चे, जवान हमारे गांव गांव में इस बात को सुनाने के लिये डटे हुए हैं । आई० एन० ए० के पुराने कमान्डर्स मौजूद हैं । मैं उनको इन्वाइट करता हूं और उन जनरल्स से यह डिमान्ड करता हूं कि आओ, आज देश की पुकार है, तुम गांवों गांवों में लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दो ।

आज अगर तुम मिलिटरी फ्रंट पर नहीं जा सकते क्योंकि तुम ६३ वर्ष के हो गये हो, तूम मोर्चो को नहीं सम्भाल सकते हो तो हमारे नौजवानों को गांव-गांव में ट्रेनिंग दो।

मैं अपनी सरकार से भी यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वह नेपाल के बार्डर पर सावधान रहें। आज अगर चीन हमारे नेफा पर हमला करता है, लद्दाख पर हमला करता है तो हम को भी सोचना चाहिये कि हम किस तरह से उन पर हमला कर सकते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूं कि हम को भी उन पर हमला करना चाहिये। राजनीति में कोई किसी का दोस्त नहीं होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मेनन साहब और नेहरू जी दोनों ही चूंकि रूस ने हमारे मामले में वीटो इस्तमाल किया इसलिये उनके चक्कर में फंस गये। वे दोनों ही ईमानदार हैं, बेईमान नहीं हैं। आज जो लोग उन पर उंगली उठाते हैं उनको जानना चाहिये कि हमारे डिफन्स मिनिस्टिर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर दोनों ही की पालिसी ईमानदारी की थी क्योंकि हम को कोई खतरा दिखलाई नहीं देता था। लेकिन कभी-कभी लोग पालिटिक्स में चूक भी जाया करते हैं। यहां पर अश्वत्थामा हते नरो वा कुंजरो वा।" की पालिसी नहीं चलनी चाहिये। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि कि वे ईमानदाराना ढंग से देश को सम्भाले देश उनका साथ देने को तैयार है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज इसके कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि देश तैयार है, पब्लिक तैयार है। गवर्नमेंट के लिये जरूरत है कि वह अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक कर, करप्शन को दूर करे। हमारे एक बुजुर्ग साथी ने मुझ से कहा था कि तुम जा रहे हो, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को एक सन्देश देना कि यह समय बड़ा सुन्दर है। जितने ब्लक मार्केटिअर्स हैं, चोर बाजार करने वाले हैं, उनको पकड़ ले क्योंकि आज आर्डिनेंस लगा हुआ है। इस आर्डिनेन्स के समय आप किसी को भी पकड़ सकते हैं। आज हमारा काम ३,००० जवानों से नहीं चल सकता है, इसके लिये ३ लाख आदमी चाहियें। आज अपने बार्डर पर हम को हर समय तैयार रहना चाहिये क्योंकि किसी भी समय हम पर अटैक हो सकता है। कल राजा महेन्द्र ने कहा है कि हम दो सांडों के बीच में बलि का बकरा नहीं बनना चाहते। इस भाषा को हमें समझना चाहिये।

मैं तो एक गरीब खान्दान से आया हूं, गरीब का बच्चा हूं। उस कम्यूनिटी से आया हूं जो हमेशा काम करके दूसरों को खिलाती है जो कि सफेदपोश हैं। हमने कमाया है और जो हंसते हैं हम पर उन लोगों ने मौज की है। मैं आज भी कहता हूं कि हम देश के नाम पर सब काम करेंगे और देश की रक्षा करेंगे।

अन्त में मैं उन शहीदों के नाम पर जिन्होंने देश के लिये अपनी जानें दी हैं अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं।

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri D. Ering): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support our Prime Minister wholeheartedly. I feel it is my esteemed and sacred duty to let this House and the people of India know about the feelings of the people of NEFA at this juncture. I do not feel that I should make a lengthy speech.

I had been to Tawang just before the occupation by the Chinese, and I want to say a few words which might be of interest to the House. The danger to, and the aggression on NEFA is not only a danger to NEFA but to the whole of India. And that is why probably we have got this gigantic response from all over India. I must say here, in this House, that we are really grateful to friendly countries like the United Kingdom,

[Shri D. Ering]

the United States and Canada for their help.

First of all, along with other brothers and sisters of India, I congratulate from the bottom of my heart, our jawans who are on the front. I pay my deepest and sincerest homage to the brave jawans who have laid down their lives in the front in the cause of our motherland.

I had been to Tawang on 20th October. I halted there on the 21st October and visited all our Government institutions and the famous Tawang monastery. I was told that it is one of the biggest monasteries in South-East Asia. The head Lama, known as Khempo in the local language, was kind enough to show me round. You will be surprised to know that there are thousands of images of Hindu Gods and Goddesses, which he was kind enough to show me. He also showed me thousands of religious books and some manuscripts written in gold. I was told that these manuscripts were written about 250 to 300 years ago.

The people in Tawang, on that day, requested me to convey to our Prime Minister their deepest regards. They also requested me that they should be supplied with arms and ammunition to fight the Chinese. As you know, they have been with us, and they always want to be with us.

I must mention here about our civil administration at Tawang. You will be very glad and proud to know that at the time of the firing incident, on that very day also, the staff were still in Tawang. When they came to know that they had to evacuate suddenly, they did so, leaving behind everything. I feel that everybody will appreciate and congratulate them. The people there are worried and they really deserve sympathy from all of us.

I congratulate our brave jawans. When I was returning on 22nd October, I was hearing the terrific firing sound in Tawang, and our brave jawans shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and "Jawaharlal Nehru ki Jai". I was really moved at that sight and I was also excited. You will be very proud to see these people. I saw them myself with my own eyes. I was asked by the people, "Why do you not go by the helicopter?" I said "No" and added that I wanted to see what our jawans were doing. You will be very proud to hear that these people are full of zest. You can imagine this: at places which are 14,000 gt. high, at night, when it is full of snow, these people are working hard, and they do not care for any comfort. Even now, when people like us reach a spot, we feel that we must have some sort of comfort; we want to wash our face. But those people do not care; they are simply shouting our Mahatma Gandhi's name and the Prime Minister's name and enthuse themselves. Really those people are praiseworthy.

Another point that I was noticing is this. There is the border roads organisation whose chairman is our Prime Minister. NEFA is a very difficult area, and everybody, I hope, by this time knows how difficult the conditions in NEFA are. One part of the border roads organisation, in Bhutan, is called Dragon, and the other part in NEFA, on our side, is called Tusker. The people have been doing really a marvellous job. They have been able to lay very nice roads even at heights of 14,000 ft. I invite my colleagues to see these things for their own satisfaction, and I hope they will agree with me.

Regarding the air force people, many hon. Members have referred to them, and a few moments ago, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee also mentioned about them. The Indian Air Force people have been doing a marvellous job. Late at night, without sleep,—

day and night—they have been dropping supplies. Yesterday, most of you might have seen in the papers that one helicopter pilot risked his life in rescuing his brother-casualties, namely, the jawans. Even in daytime, such an operations by the helicopter is very dangerous. So, I congratulate them and I hope everybody will agree with me.

At this moment, I also agree with some of our friends who have suggested that our present session should be cut short, because all our efforts and concentration should be in mobilising men and material and our M.Ps. should go back to their respective constituencies to help in this work. Everybody is agitated at this moment. But we must remember the famous slokas of Gita:

प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान् ।
आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते ॥

दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः
वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्मुनिरुच्यते ॥

यः सर्वत्रानभिस्नेहस्तत्प्राप्य शुभाशुभम् ।
नाभिनन्दति न द्वेष्टि तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥

We must not get lost heart. We must work hard remembering that

सत्यमेव जयते

We really never expected that the Chinese people will behave in a treacherous manner. When I was holding a responsible post in the frontier service, there were clear-cut instructions in 1957-58 that our relations with the Chinese should be friendly. So, really we behaved in a friendly way with the Chinese, but they have behaved in a treacherous manner.

From my experience, I would like to suggest that not only in NEFA, but in other border areas also, construction of roads to speed up the movement of troops and goods must be taken in hand immediately and all the airfields should be made fit for all-weather landing ground.

I am glad that our Railway Minister—he is not here—has said that they are going to link up the place called Jonai, which is to the north of Brahmaputra, with Pasighat. Jonai and Pasighat can be linked up in no time. Pasighat is a very important place and this will be to our advantage. So, I request our Railway Minister to expedite this work.

Another thing I wish to refer to is our vigilance. There must be a much more effective vigilance organisation.

Lastly, regarding this boundary, from time immemorial, we, the people in NEFA, have been with the Ahomikings, i.e., the Indians in Assam. We have been always with our Indian brothers. I do not know how the Chinese are claiming that NEFA belongs to them. I hail from NEFA and I know there are so many stories. I do not know how Chinese are claiming that NEFA belongs to them.

You will be surprised to know that when I returned from Tawang, there were mammoth meetings at Pasighat and I received the same resolutions from people all over NEFA that they must be supplied with arms and ammunition to fight the Chinese and to push them back. I do not want to claim that our people will be really better than our brave jawans, but they have got certain advantages. They know the terrain from where they can fight out the Chinese and they will be very good in guerilla warfare. So, I would request our Prime Minister to make a note of this. Our people fully support our Prime Minister in this struggle and they are ready to fight the Chinese to the last drop of their blood.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I have had the opportunity to hear many of the speeches here and the impression on my mind

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

is that generally all the parties are behind the Government. In this connection, I wish to make one submission that now we have to translate our speeches into action. I say this particularly in relation to Delhi, because Delhi is the capital and every day there is one meeting or the other where opposition parties participate.

I was very happy to hear the speech of Shri Bade that he would support Shri Jawaharlal Nehru at this critical juncture. But I would urge upon him to see what the members of the Jan Sangh party in Delhi are doing. They sometimes no doubt pledge support to the Government, but simultaneously they attack the personality of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. On the one hand, they pledge support to the Government and on the other they paint a very black picture about some of our jawans who lost their lives on the frontier.

Shri Bade: What does he mean by personality? It is a wrong word.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: I will come to that also. Some of his party members will say, 'look at Nehru' and so on. Is that the way to talk at this hour? If Mr. Bade has got any doubt in his mind, I would invite him to go and attend one of his party's meetings which might be held in Delhi today, without informin his people. At this hour, *Organiser*—I think it is the mouthpiece of Jan Sangh—is carrying tales or statements about our retired Generals. In one of the meetings, it was suggested that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has not taken one General in the Defence Council because he is a *kattar* Hindu and the other because he is a *kattar* Sikh. I have no doubt in my mind that the Jan Sangh party has in unequivocal terms pledged support to the Government and they would not lag behind any other person in making sacrifices for the cause of the country. But in our anxiety sometimes to exploit the situation for party ends, such things happen. In public speeches, we should not say something in a manner that it leaves a bad impression on the public, demoralises the public and does not boost up the morale. I would only urge that after we discuss this matter, we should not try to exploit the situation for party ends, but we should stand as one man behind the Government and behind Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

The other day my friend, Shri Bagri, passed certain contemptuous remarks against the personality of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Is that the way to discuss the matter here? Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the symbol of Youth and Women in the country. We should not forget that she has earned that place not because she is the daughter of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, but because of her own place in the public life of the country. The other day, my friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, said something about which there was some discussion here later on also, after the speech of Shrimati Subhadra Joshi.

Sir, he stated, both here and outside, that there are crores of people in India who are listening to the Pakistani propaganda and we should be beware of them. I have certainly a doubt created in my mind as to what sort of patriotism is it. Does it, in any way, boost up the morale either of the jawans or of the country at this critical juncture? Therefore, I wish to submit that when we pledge support, it should be an unequivocal support. It should be translated into action and we should not say or act in a manner which is prejudical to our unity at the present critical juncture.

Sir, many things have been said about the Communist Party. No doubt, there are persons in the Communist Party who are not seeing eye to eye with the Resolution which they have passed recently and I have

no doubt in my mind that the Communistist Party should come forward to take action against them. And at the same time, if there is a doubt in anybody's mind that their integrity is challengeable well, for the present, we should take them on their words. There is enough time to curb their mischief, if there is any, at some future date. But as far as Delhi is concerned, I can say that so far they have not uttered one word which goes against the Government or which goes against the war effort. No doubt, something has been said here about the Darjeeling and other border areas and, Sir, I think, it is the right of Parliament to know from the Government—this allegation was made against them three or four days back—what is the result of the inquiry of the Government and what action has been taken against those persons during the last three or four days, after this statement was brought to the notice of the Government. Therefore, Sir, the question is not as to who is against the Government. If any person, whether he is in the Communist Party, or outside the Communist Party, impedes the war effort, impedes the defence effort of the country, the Government will surely deal with him, whomsoever he may be, high or low. So, this controversy, at present, I think, is uncalled for and we should not waste time on this.

Sir, just some time back, Mr. Siddhanti—I am correctly taking his name—mentioned the name of one of the Generals here. Now, is it proper that on a General—I am not going into the merits of the question—who is, at present, incharge of frontiers in NEFA, he should pass these sort of remarks in this House, which will be broadcast from the Peking Radio this night? Will it be proper for us to say all that in this House?

Then, Sir, some time back, Mr. Bishanchand Seth—I have great regard for him—made a statement here suggesting that the President, as a Supreme Commander should have, a War Council of Generals. I do not want to deliberate on this point. But I would submit that it should be read very carefully, because such speeches are being made here and there, I am sorry to say, with not a very clear mind and they have very dangerous consequences.

Now, Sir, I would like to say something about the policy of non-alignment. Many doubts have been raised here. But, I think, the policy of non-alignment was never formulated favouring or pleasing one bloc or the other. I think, we should know that. The policy of non-alignment has not been accepted as a matter of any tactics or strategy by India. It has a historical background. It has a perspective and it has born out of our dedication to peace and progress both at home and abroad. It has born out of a long history of India and, therefore, if India raises its voice against colonialism, India raises its voice against military pacts. It is not to favour one bloc or to disfavour the other bloc. It is a matter of principle. It is fact that whatever India feels, whatever is the policy of India, India goes in the world and announces that policy without fear and if one bloc is pleased or the other bloc is displeased, it does not mean that India is guided by anybody or India's policy is biased in favour of one bloc or the other. Therefore, Sir, I would humbly submit that the policy of non-alignment is the correct policy and to suggest that we should bring in UN forces, and do all that, I think, is a very wrong thing because the policy of non-alignment was correct yesterday, it is correct today and I have no doubt in my mind that it will be correct tomorrow.

Lastly, I want to submit only one thing. I would read out one message and I will finish it with that. It is the Message of 28th October, 1962, of the Mother of Aurbindo Ashram. It says:

"This is a Time for gathering energies and not for wasting them

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

away in useless and meaningless words.

Anyone who proclaims loudly his opinions on the present situation of the country must understand that his opinions are of no value and cannot, in the least help Mother India to come out of Her difficulties. If you want to be useful, first control yourself and keep silent.

It is only in silence that anything great can be done".

Thank you, Sir.

श्री तन सिंह (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं कि लम्बी प्रतीक्षा करने के बाद आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर तो दिया। इन दोनों प्रस्तावों पर तीन, चार रोज से जो बहस हो रही है वह मैं ने बहुत ध्यान से सुनी है। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि बहुत से ऐसे भाषण हुए जिन्हें सुन कर मुझे निराशा हुई क्योंकि हम ने परिस्थिति की गम्भीरता को जिस रूप में लेना चाहिए उस रूप में नहीं लिया। मैं खेद निवेदन करूंगा कि मुझे ऐसा भास होता है, हो सकता है कि मैं गलती पर होऊं, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा आभास हुआ कि हम अभी तक अपने भाषणों में किसी तरणामी राजनीतिक हेतु की रक्षा के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे है। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि जब कोई आदमी कठिनाई में हो और यह बात राष्ट्र के लिए भी इसी रूप में लागू हो सकता है, यदि कोई आदमी पानी में डूब रहा हो उस समय किनारे पर कोई आदमी खड़ा होकर यदि केवल यही कहता रहे कि देखो मैं ने आज से चार वर्ष पहले कहा था कि तुम निश्चित रूप से डूबोगे और मैं ने तुम्हें निश्चित वार्निंग दी थी कि तुम बचोगे नहीं तो मेरा कहना यह है है कि उस डूबन वाले शख्स को इस तरह के सरमंस और उपदेशों की जरूरत नहीं है उसे तो उस पानी से बाहर निकालने वाले हाथ की जरूरत है। इसी तरह आज राष्ट्रीय संकट की घड़ी में उपदेशों और आलोचनाओं की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि उस हैल्पिंग हैंड की जरूरत है जो कि पानी में डूबने वाले को बाहर निकालने के लिए चाहिए।

एक चीज मुझे और निवेदन करनी है और वह यह कि हमारे बहुत से भाषण जो होते हैं वे चीनियों के लिए लाभदायक सिद्ध होते हैं और उनका वह लोग एडवांटेज उठात हैं। इसलिए हमें भाषण आदि देने में सतर्कता बर्तनी चाहिए कि हम उन के दौरान कोई ऐसी बात न कहें जो कि भारत के इंटरैस्ट के खिलाफ जाये और जिसका कि चीनी लोग फायदा उठायें।

नौन-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी के और श्री नेहरू के सम्बन्ध में भी सदस्यों न बहुत कुछ कहा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नौन-एलाइनमेंट, नौन-वायलस और नौन-कोआपरेशन की नीतियां जो कि हमने सुन रखी ह और जानते हैं कि कौन उपयुक्त है लेकिन आज उन सब की चर्चा यहां बेकार है जहां तक श्री नेहरू के व्यक्तित्व का सवाल है उस के बारे में कोई दो राय हो ही नहीं सकती है। देश की जनता की उनके प्रति अगाढ़ श्रद्धा और विश्वास है। मेरा तो यहां तक कहना है कि यदि श्री नेहरू न होकर दूसरा भी कोई नेता हो तो भी राष्ट्रीय संकट की इस घड़ी में हर एक देशवासी का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि उसे पूर्ण समर्थन और सहयोग दें। आज राष्ट्र के सामने जो गम्भीर समस्या विद्यमान है मुझे भूर्ण विश्वास है कि वह उसका सफलतापूर्वक सामना करने में समर्थ सिद्ध होगा। इस के सिवाय जहां तक इस बात का निर्णय करने का प्रश्न है कि इस समय कौन सी नीति ठीक रहेगी और कौन सी ठीक नहीं रहगी, मैं समझता हूं कि समय ही इस बात का निर्णय करता है। समय जिस बात की शिक्षा देता है, उस बात की शिक्षा कोई बहुत बड़ा साधु पुरुष या बहुत बड़ा ग्रन्थ भी नहीं दे सकता।

जिस समय दिल्ली में "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई' का नारा लगाया जा रहा था, क्या उस समय किसी को यह साहस हो सकता था कि उस नारे के विरुद्ध आवाज उठा सके या कोई बात कह सके? यह तो समय ने बहुत सी बातें स्पष्ट कर दी हैं और समय ही अन्य ऐसी बहुत सी बातों को भी स्पष्ट करेगा।

जो लोग कहते हैं कि हम में ही देश-भक्ति की भावना है, मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि देश-भक्ति और त्याग के लिए शब्दों की अपेक्षा कार्य की अधिक आवश्यकता है। हम ने क्या कहा है और क्या कहेंगे, इस का महत्व नहीं है। महत्व इस बात का है कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या करेंगे। यदि सत्तारूढ़ दल को इस बात में विश्वास है कि केवल उन का ही दृष्टिकोण ठीक है और केवल वह ठीक काम कर सकते हैं, तो मुझे खेद के साथ यह निवेदन करना पड़ेगा कि इस गम्भीर परिस्थिति में उन्हें इस पर फिर विचार करना चाहिए।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस समय चाहे उन की नीति नान-एलाइनमेंट की हो और चाहे कोई दूसरी नीति हो, उन्हें विश्वास होना चाहिए कि उस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने में हम सब उन का साथ देंगे। यहां तक कि अगर नान-वायलेंस की नीति भी हमारे सामने रखें और कहें कि चीनियों का हृदय-परिवर्तन करने के लिए हम को अनशन करना पड़ेगा, तो ऐसा करने के लिए हम और राष्ट्र के सारे व्यक्ति नेफा में सब से पहले जाने के लिए तैयार हैं। यदि इस के अलावा किसी दूसरी नीति का वह पालन करना चाहें, तो इस घड़ी में हम उन्हें पूरा सहयोग देंगे और उन के नेतृत्व की हर कीमत को चुकाने के लिए तत्पर रहेंगे। उन की नीति के जो भी परिणाम होंगे, युद्ध के बाद, शान्ति के समय, उन्हें भुगतने पड़ेंगे परन्तु युद्ध के समय हम उन के नेतृत्व की हर कीमत खुशी से चुकाने के लिए तैयार हैं। आज राष्ट्र इस बात की मांग करता है, राष्ट्र को इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम सब भेदों को भुला कर, परस्पर एक हो कर राष्ट्र को मजबूत बनायें।

मुझे कोई सजेस्टियन नहीं देना है। मैं जानता हूं कि मैं बहुत कुछ सजेस्टियन्ज दे सकता हूं। उस के लिए अवसर है। मैं अपने सजेस्टियन्ज को किसी रूप में—लिखित रूप में भी—भेज सकता हूं। इस सदन के निर्णयों के प्रति सम्पूर्ण श्रद्धा और विश्वास प्रकट करते हुए विनम्रतापूर्वक मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बहसबाजी को अब समाप्त किया जाये और हमें अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में जाने का अवसर दिया जाये।

इस सदन में कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। बहुत से लोग यह कहते हैं कि अमरीका से हमारे सम्बन्ध होने चाहिएं। मेरी विनम्र मान्यता है कि यह तो संयोग की बात है कि चीन ने हमारी सीमा पर आक्रमण कर दिया। यह भी हो सकता था कि सीटो या नैटो का कोई पड़ौसी देश हम पर आक्रमण कर देता। तो उस समय अमरीका से प्रेरणा लेने वाले व्यक्ति क्या कहते? उस समय कम्युनिस्ट भी यही बातें इनके लिए कह सकते थे। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो लोग सोचते हों कि चीन या अमरीका या कोई दूसरा राष्ट्र भारत की आत्मा को मजबूत बना सकता है, वे भ्रम में हैं। वास्तविक शक्ति तो हम में ही पैदा होगी। यदि कोई आदमी यह सोचता हो कि चीन भारत पर आक्रमण कर के दिल्ली पर शासन कर सकता है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह एक असम्भव बात है। उस का कारण यह है कि शस्त्रों में वह ताकत नहीं है, उन की योग्यता में वह ताकत नहीं है, अपितु परतंत्रता के सामने सिर न झुकाने और सिर को ऊंचा उठाने की हमारे अन्दर कितनी ताकत है, यह बात देखने की है।

संकट की इस घड़ी में मैं सरकार को अपना पूर्ण समर्थन देता हूं और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शर्त भी नहीं है। सिर्फ़ एक शर्त रखता

[श्री तन सिंह]

हूं और वह यह है कि हमारा सम्मान नीचा नहीं होना चाहिए, हमारा राष्ट्रीय गौरव नीचा नहीं होना चाहिए, किसी के सामने हमारा सिर नीचा नहीं होना चाहिए । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर सत्तारूढ़ दल की नीतियों और कार्यों के बारे में कोई विरोध करना होगा, तो शान्ति के समय हम बहस करेंगे, उन को ललकारेंगे, उन को बुरा-भला कहेंगे, लेकिन कठिनाई के समय कोई दूसरा आदमी उन का सिर नीचा करे और उन को लज्जित करे, यह हम पसन्द नहीं करते । वे हमारे हैं, चाहे कैसे भी हों । परस्पर मत-भेद हो सकता है । हम उन को अपमानित कर सकते हैं, लेकिन कोई दूसरा उन को अपमानित करे, यह हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते । यही राष्ट्रीय भावना है । इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to submit a brief review of our crisis from a practical point of view. We see a wolf which is very heavily dressed in sheep's clothing prowling wildly on the ridge, and before we shoot it or drive it away we have got to know its strong points and the weak spots. From that angle I would very briefly deal in what respects the Chinese are strong and relatively weak.

For example, on the point of mobilisation of manual labour China has developed a great technique whict is used in ordinary times also. For doing the 20th century works like big irrigation canals and so on they are using centuries old methods using ordinary baskets and without any mechanical equipment. Then, they had a lot of equipment from American sources which were given to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and left on main land. There are a number of factories in Shanghai built by the British left intact and also with the help of Russians a few moer were added with the result that China has a start in defence armaments.

From the agricultural point of view China is much poorer than India. If a man has got one-sixth acre of land, he is considered in China as a man of means. Even on railway embankments and other narrow places we find crops grown up. Even so, the food that is produced in China is far insufficient and below what is required. There are certain geographical reasons for this. Their rich valleys of Huai, Yangtze and Pearl rivers are always subject to heavy inundation by floods. Some amount of flood control works have been done, but they are not sufficient.

Also, China has done less of developmental works than what we have done. Their engineers are, I would say, definitely not in any way superior. I can say that in some respects, they are even less informed, because I had lot of occasions, when I had been to China, to discuss with their engineers and I found them of a very ordinary type.

Similarly, in respect of electric power they are far behind us. In the matter of railways and transport they have not done much. The roads in China are few and utterly inadequate. They do not have anything like what we have in this country. Thus China is intrinsically much poor compared to us. Therefore, the trifling victories that they have, the initial successes which they have, would only indicate that the wolf has had quite a long time to probe about and prepare. It does not indicate in any way the strength of the nation or their superiority over India.

Now, India from the historic year of 1947, has done a marvellous work. It had to face very many difficult problems. It had to deal with the problem of rehabilitation, and it had to bring up the country from a very low depth. India had nothing of fundamental necessities in 1947. There was very insufficient amount of

cement, very insufficient amount of steel and electric power was practically nothing in the country. All these are basic needs for building up any kind of military defence of modern type. Even from the point of view of food production, the amount of food produced during those days was less than 50 million tons and now we have gone up to 80 million tons. In these two Plans we had very insufficient time compared to what Russia and other nations had. But we have progressed very much. Of course, it may be that in these two Plans we have overlooked a little factor here and there. We could have probably substituted some unnecessary items by manufacture of certain amount of military items like ammunitions and so on. Something probably could have been done. But it must be realised that anything of a mighty nature or a big nature could not have been done if we had attempted five years back, because defence production requires an industrial base.

Military works, manufacture of defence equipments etc., require electric power and a large number of workshops which were not there five years back. Now, of course, the position is different. Also in these ten years there were not many technicians and engineers. They are very essential for the country. It is only now that we have built up colleges and we are producing about 50,000 trained people, engineers besides a larger number of diploma holders. Practically very little was available before.

Therefore, it is not really fair to say that the country has not attended to the question of production of military equipment. I am not talking of ammunitions, rifles and things like that. They are very small items. But there are far more important equipments like construction of bombers and other important military and mechanical aids which could not have been produced in this period with any kind of speed. If the Third Plan also was done then, of course, our pace of construction would have been far more. Therefore we should now strive for the fulfilment of the Third Plan leaving out the unnecessary things and concentrating only on the main important items. If we had completed our plan in respect of power, for example, and some of the basic industries like the heavy engineering and so on, it would have been far more easier for us to construct what is required for our defence. We have been able to demonstrate that we can do the designs and the construction of aeroplanes. Actually we have done the construction of aeroplanes but we have not been able to do it with speed or in volume. That is because of our lacking in the basic industries. That is what we have got to make up now under urgent conditions.

I would submit very briefly two or three suggestions in this respect from the engineering point of view. The most important factor for a developing nation even in ordinary times is, what we call, the missing link, the skilled personnel. That is not there in this country even now. We have got the engineers in large numbers. We have got the ordinary overseer class but not the trained and skilled men. That is what we want. In this emergency therefore we must get these skilled men, specially those who are skilled in military production, from foreign countries as soon as possible. We should get them by planeloads if not by shiploads. They should be brought in as early as possible because we have got to organise the armaments and have got to build them up. Unless we build up the manufacture of these things in this country, it will not be possible to sustain the tempo by buying or by borrowing from other countries. That is the most important detail that we have to attend to.

There are great possibilities of establishing manufacturing industries.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

There are a a very large number of good workshops in this country. There are a very large number of workshops. The other day I saw an excellent workshop near Ranchi at Barkakhana comp ete with residential quarters and equipment; but it is not being utilised fully. Similarly, in the industrially backward Vijayawada I saw one small workshop, building an excellent and large sized testing machine which would have brought credit even to foreign countries, like America and England. They had done it for the Railways for testing rail we ds. We have got now a large number of workshops and a large number of polytechnics. We have got about 300 of them whereas we had none in the last War. All these facilities should be utilised for training and pushing on with our armament production.

What is required now is co-ordination. Some engineers should sit down and co-ordinate. We should see that these workshops run all the three shifts. Then, of course, we can be quite sure that India would be on the top. There is no doubt about that. What is required, therefore, is mobilization of engineers. There is the Institution of Engineers and a lot of other good institutions in this country, which can be made use of. The engineers should be brought into the pictu e as much as possible.

It is unfortunate that in the National Defence Council there is no engineer. Of course, there are scientists. The scientist is an inventor of an idea but the man to translate his vision and to put the bullet in the hands of soldier is the engineer essentially. I would, therefore, submit that a Defence Development and Research Council should be formed which must consist of engineers and scientists solely. Their function must be to develop and produce as quickly as possible. What we want is speed and nothing more. We have got all the basic things. We have got the power and the workshops. All that is required is to put them together, set the wheels in motion and learn a bit of technique here and there.

Then, there is the agricultural front. It is very essential that we should produce more food. That everybody accepts. It is no use depending upon PL 480. In fact, we can use that money and the ships for bringing more ammunition for us. There are quite a large number of possibilities of increasing our food production almost overnight by taking a few steps. For example, in the country there are 30 lakh acres of land which have not been utilised so far though the facilties are provided. These lands should now be brought under irrigation. In this one year we should see that all the 30 lakh acres of land are put to use. The Planning Commission should immediately print out a list of these various projects, distribute it to the concerned persons and seek their co-operation. Probably we can give incentive awards to farmers like the credit incentive awards which can be cashed after ten years. Similar certificates were given in England during the Second World War. We can give incentive awards provided these people utilise waters and produce more food within one year.

Then there is quite a large acreage in this country very rich and fertile producing only a single crop. The Sone Barrage area, the Krishna-Godavari area, the Mahanadi area and so on—all these places grow only one crop. At a number of these places reservoirs have been built. If we release that water, we can grow a second crop easily. For example, in the Godavari area there are ten lakh acres of land which are producing only a single crop. If only a small reservoir is constructed on a tributary which can be done in six months to one year, we can easily provide water

for a second crop on these 10 lakh acres which means 6 lakh tons of rice. There are quite a good number of such good possibilities throughout India.

Similarly, take minor irrigation projects. We should make it a convention that each Member of Parliament will be responsible for removing the bottlenecks of two or three minor irrigation projects in his constituency and see that the projects are put to use. I am sure, the country will be able to coordinate and put up a very good strength on the agricultural front by adopting some of these emergent measures and not depend solely on the conventional and departmental ones.

The urgent need of the hour really is united and dedicated action. That is most important. As a practical man I was rather amused to see long discussions on alignment versus non-alignment. I do not think that is really the question. We should look into the basis our our policy. From the practical point of view the basis of this policy is cultivation of friendship with all nations and nothing else. Friendship means that when you are in need and when you are in a bad condition, that friend must assist you. The second criterion of a good friend is that he does not ask you for a pact or an agreement. We have made a lot of good friends and we should continue the same policy.

I would not take any further time except to say that by untiring energy and untiring work only, working day night, we can build up a very good bastion of India to withstand these attacks of this unscrupulous dragon of China which fittingly has got the dragon as its national emblem.

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to pay my homage to the jawans and officers who have laid down their lives for the cause of the country. I rise to support the Resolution, every word of it. The reasons why I say so are very clear.

There have been three types of arguments against the Resolution mostly by hon. Members of the opposion parties. They are arguments against the non-alignment policy, arguments against the principle of planning and against, what we can say, unpreparedness of the Government and the country to face this danger.

As far as the non-alignment policy is concerned, I believe whatever has been said here by the hon. Members of the Congress Party and by some other hon. Members is enough to prove that our policy is perhaps the best policy as far as our country is concerned. I would go a little further and say that policies are not the result of the whim of a person or of a group of persons. It seems that some hon. Members on the opposite side believe that the policies are made according to persons. Policies are not made like that. If they are students of history, they will know that policies are the result of historical forces and the cultural background of a country. I am quite sure that if those who criticize this policy were in the Government, they would have followed the same policy. This, I think, is enough as far as the non-alignment policy is concerned.

The second point is as regards unpreparedness. Those who know history know perfectly well that everywhere, wherever there are democratic countries and there has been an attack on them, those countries were unprepared. I believe everybody remembers that at the time of Pearl Harbour the United States was unprepared. England was also unprepared, not only at the time of the First World War but at the time of the Second World War also.

I read in the papers that somebody wanted some type of enquiry about this unpreparedness. I oppose this way of thinking, of having an enquiry

[Dr. Gaitonde]

at this moment of crisis, because that will be like conducting a post-mortem when the help of the doctor is needed for a constructive purpose.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): England was never attacked; it was an indirect victim.

Dr. Gaitonde: The third point was as regards the principle of planning. I believe it was Prof. Ranga who attacked most the principle of planning. I do say that we are better prepared than what the foreign countries like U.K. and U.S.A. were at the time of war, exactly because of our planning, because we had planned. And because we know how to plan in peace time we are likely to plan better in war time.

That does not mean that I agree with whatever waste that has occurred during so many years in the implementation of the plan. I do not. But if we strengthen the planning today, if we make it a little more rational and if the implementation is stricter, then I am quite sure that we will certainly win the war through proper planning.

I must say that in the freest of the free enterprise countries, that is the United States, planning was there six months before the war started. So even to Prof. Ranga I could say that planning is one of the most important things in the life of a nation if it wants to survive. Planning during peace time is quite different from planning during war time. But then we could easily switch on from peace-time to war-time planning.

The problem is how to strengthen it. We can strengthen it if we bring on the planning body best brains of our country; and change the plan a little, and we shall have the plan for defence.

My colleague Dr. Rao has spoken about planning. I perfectly agree with him, and if the suggestions made by him are put into practice, I am quite sure things will be changed overnight.

I would like to add a few more suggestions. The Americans used to say: if we can get guns and butter, well and good, but if we cannot get both, let us have less butter and more guns. The effort of planning at this time should be in this direction. As regards my suggestions, first of all I would like to say that we have to avoid all waste. That is, we have to bring about standardisation of production. Secondly, the multiplicity of agencies that we have today should be avoided. There must be only one agency to deal with the problem. For example, we have so many Boards, the Khadi Board, the Handloom Board, the Small-Scale Industries Board and so on for rural industries. We have to combine them into one under a single authority. Otherwise it will be very difficult to formulate the plan and to implement it. Thirdly, the local production should, as far as possible, be for local consumption so as to avoid the pressure on transport. Fourthly, there should be no room for luxury consumption. Fifthly, we should delegate authority and fix responsibility on the lower administrative units. If we do these things quickly I am quite sure that we will also succeed quickly.

One point I would like to make as a freedom-fighter. That is as regards Chou En-lai. Last year the freedom-fighters against the Portuguese Colonies met at Casablanca, and one of the first messages that came was from Chou En-lai. Do you know what he said? Of course he wished us well, but most of his telegram was an investive against other countries that had nothing to do with colonies. I was surprised as to why it was like this. Then the idea came to my mind that this gentleman who wishes us well to free ourselves forgot one very simple thing, that they had a

colony, a Portuguese colony, on their own soil, Macao. Up to now it is a colony.

I am telling you this because you should not believe in the Chinese communism. You never know what they are doing. They may say one thing and they may do things completely the opposite. As a freedom-fighter I am telling you my experience with them.

Again, about the spirit of co-operation of the people I must say that before I came here I went to many villages. I tried to explain to them what was happening, and the support came in a marvellous way. The enthusiasm for sacrifice had no limit. But when I come here, inside and outside Parliament I find that there is a lot of quibbling over minor matters. I do not understand it. I had the impression, and I continue to have the impression, that it is not the leaders that are leading the masses, but the masses today are leading the leaders as far as the war is concerned. We have to channelise the energy of the masses. If we are the leaders, we must see that these energies are canalised properly and forget about quibbling over small matters.

Now I come to two more points that I want to make. One point that Dr. Rao has raised is about our technical people. I know that dozens, maybe hundreds, of our best brains are working abroad, and they are working abroad in scientific lines. I would like to suggest to Government that they should be recalled immediately.

Now I come to my last point, and that is as regards the replies that our Prime Minister has received from the different countries. It is reported that our Prime Minister had written to 111 countries, and it is also reported that about 40 countries have replied. What has happened to the remaining countries? Didn't we help any of them? Didn't we help some of them even to achieve their independence? Now, what has happened? Is there something wrong with our diplomats? My personal experience has been this that the facts and figures were not known in many countries. I am referring to Goa. When I went last year I could see this all over the world: facts and figures were not known. Who is responsible for this? Certainly it is not the policy. It is the implementation of it. It is the diplomats.

Another thing I know is that there are certain embassies today and there are no ambassadors. I think we have to quickly send ambassadors there, so that we may win some friends.

Fortunately, we have an unsurpassed leader today. He has helped us to win freedom from the British, from the French and from the Portuguese. I know that all of us rely on him to win this war. We shall not fail him.

Shri Himmatsinhji: (Kutch): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have all gathered together in this august House at a time when the whole world and particularly the free democratic nations are waiting to see what positive action and policies finally decide to follow to counter the aggressive, brutal and expansionist aims of the great and militarily strong communist country, China. The situation we are facing today poses a very grave problem for the future security of not only this country which is full of grim determination to repel the aggression committed on our borders, but also for the whole of Asia and ultimately for all the free nations of the world.

It is not my intention to take up an attitude of 'I told you so'. For, even if I wanted to do that, I am not in a position to do so, this being my first term in this House. But, as a newcomer to Parliament and above all, as a representative of the people who have sent me here, I shall be failing

[Shri Himmatsinhji]

in my duty if I did not express the views of those people and the first impression I have got of the way in which this House conducted itself, particularly in connection with this vexed question with regard to the problem we are facing today.

Many speeches have been made today. I have heard them during the last two days. We have wrangled on party basis. We have thought in terms of the narrow sphere of our own party policies. We have not taken into consideration the wider sphere of national security. It is a matter, as I said, that concerns the security and well being of the whole world. Therefore, the main issue to decide today is not alignment or non-alignment, or taking help from this country or that country, but what final policy we are going to follow. We know very well that communism, I mean world communism, has got the aim to dominate the whole world by peaceful means, by peaceful penetration, subversion, even military action as we have seen on our borders and all other possible organised means that are there at their disposal. Therefore, the question today, the issue today for us to decide is whether we are going to fight, we are going to do anything concrete to see that this menace does not overtake us also. It is in this perspective that we must look at this problem.

Many things have been said about the Communist party. For much that has been said about them and that party, it is only they themselves and the way in which the Communist party have been conducting themselves all along that are to blame. At this hour of grave crisis and in future, it is not merely brave words or resolutions, but the way in which they conduct themselves that will prove their *bona fides*.

What we are facing today is a well planned strategy and therefore, this is the time to follow a right and firm policy. Otherwise a time will come when it may not be possible to stem the surging tide which will envelope and take into its grip the whole of this region. It is not merely brave words or determination that will bring home victory; but only hard work, firm policy and thorough preparedness both mentally and physically that will count.

To say that we were taken by surprised or that because of the treachery of the Chinese, we had to lose ground would only be deceiving the nation. There can be no greater crime than that. While the Chinese were building an efficient net work of roads in Tibet, we did nothing on our side, even when they committed aggression, the nation was kept in the dark, in spite of lack of proper means of communication, our brave troops were posted in vulnerable positions, they had no snow shoes and when the actual action began, our boys were using bolt action weapons while the enemy had automatic weapons. Were it not for the difficult mountainous terrain and bravery in fighting of the jawans of whom the whole nation is proud, one shudders to think what the result might have been.

For all this, it is the Government who stand accused and instead of a straightforward admission of the Himalayan blunder, all that we get today is excuses and vague words by way of explanation, while the enemy gains another concession. Instead of grimly telling them that we shall neither talk nor negotiate till every inch of our territory is vacated, the Prime Minister has offered to talk if the Chinese withdraw to the line which they occupied before the 8th September in the eastern section. The hon. Prime Minister said that we accept the challenge posed by the Chinese. In the same breath he says that he could not understand their motives and methods, that we would pay for the arms aid which we require and we shall have to wait till we produce our own

arms before we start to push back the enemy. This is not the time for starting massive industries when we are hardly prepared to guard and protect the already existing ones. Much is made of the defence industry. But, it is only experts who can say whether we make all the components here or whether we get some of them from outside and assemble them here. In the meanwhile, the nation knows that we were also producing espresso coffee machines and other commodities not fit for use for the defence of our country.

One feels bewildered at the way in which suggestions from Members of the Opposition are being received with not only scant attention, but they are ridiculed and denounced in an irresponsible manner by persons who are supposed to be responsible for the safety, integrity and honour of our beloved country. If I may remind the House, when the leader of our group suggested on the 13th of August on the floor of the House that we should have joint defence together with other countries of this area and that we should take arms aid from other countries, the Prime Minister said,—I here quote his words—:

> "His remedial measures are to convene.... to ask military aid from some countries to meet this menace...."

The hon. Prime Minister also said,

> "I wondered whether he or the group he represents really understands the position, has given thought to it or merely thinks in terms of a cold war and wants India to jump.....etc."

I might now quote a very pertinant pessage from that speech which was delivered on August 14th:

> "Whenever India has been conquered or defeated, it was not because of any wonderful deeds of the conqueror, but because of our own feebleness.... better weapons on the other side...."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Himmatsinhji: Two or three minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just a minute.

Shri Himmatsinhji: In the other House also the Prime Minister has said that the Rajputs and other martial races fought with valour in the past, but they lacked the wisdom and forethought which brought about the collapse of the resistance. What has happened during the recent past is nothing more or less than that. I have much more to say, but perhaps it would be a repetition of what has already been said in the House. Therefore, I crave your indulgence to let me have only two or three minutes wherein I can give some suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Himmatsinhji: I would like to make one or two suggestions. Much is said about the press and its role in this country, but it would not be right to criticise the press or castigate it. As far as I know, there is no liaison between the press and the Government. In some respects, and to a certain extent, the press should be taken into the confidence of the Government, and proper guidance as to the way in which the reporting in connection with this emergency should be done should be given. This is not the first time that a war is being waged in the world. During the world Wars the reporters were allowed to go up right near the front lines from where the reporting was done in a balanced way. In our case, there is no question of any war in the real sense of the term, for we have neither declared a war on China nor have we even broken off diplomatic relations with that country. However, this problem of the press in our country is rather a delicate one and requires careful handling for the importance of proper reporting at the present juncture cannot be ruled out or neglected.

[Shri Himmatsinhji]

I must congratulate the Prime Minister for the start he has made in warning and conditioning the people's minds to the possible consequences that may follow as a result of any further action that this country may have to take for the defence of our freedom.

In this respect also, the press can make a valuable contribution in preparing the nation for all eventualities in a manner that would avoid unnecessary excitement, nervousness or panic.

I might add, as many Members have done, that there will always be the danger of the country, of the people, the working people and the poor people facing the hardship of blackmarketing, hoarding etc. No punishment will be severe enough for those people, and I repeat that suggestion.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I am grateful to you for having called me after my having waited for five days without lunch and after my having warmed the benches. My keenness to speak on the China debate has made me sit down here and participate. Otherwise, some of us would not have participated. Anyhow, I am indebted to you for this small mercy, and I hope you will make it up by giving me a little more time.

Some Hon. Members: We have all been sitting here for five days.

Shri Joachim Alva: This has been the gravest hour in our history, since the time of Independence. Though the clouds are very dark, I recall that rainbow at five o'clock on August 15th, 1947, when the rainbow was on the sky, and we felt thrilled that a rainbow protected us from any kind of danger. Blood flowed on the next day, after the Partition, but still we are free and we have kept our heads erect. We do hope and pray to God that that sign of a rainbow will still protect us against all dangers that are there now and hereafter. Those of us who lived to see that rainbow in Delhi at 5 p.m. on August 15th, 1947, shall never forget the memory of that rainbow, the glory of that canopy that held us erect, and may that also protect us against the great danger from China!

Now, what are the three requisites for winning this war? They are: morale, leadership and the security forces. The morale of our people is very high, right from the children up to the oldest. Not diamonds and gold and silver, but real hard sacrifice, the sacrifice of the past years, the great years, about 150 years old when our young men mounted the gallows, is what is required. They never wanted their names in the headlines of the newspapers, but their children and their grand-children remember the sacrifices made by those men, by those young men, by those heroes and heronines of Chimur and Ashti, by those eighteen men who were sentenced to death by Lord Wavell's Government—those are the people who will bring freedom to us and will keep us strong as a nation.

Then, what about the leadership? Suggestions have been made that we should change our leadership. How can that ever be done? The Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has not only been a great leader in the freedom fight but he is going to be the greatest war leader of our country. He was not born a leader overnight. He has not been produced out of a hat. He has spent 14 years in jail, and he has lived a hard life with the woes, travails, worries and oppressions of a partitioned land, and he has held us aloft. How dare these gentlemen suggest that his leadership should be changed? Can it be suggested that we shou'd change him? Is his integrity to be challenged? Can his spirit of sacrifice be challenged.

Then, they talk of alignment; after being routed on the first point, they come to the point of alignment. Let

them turn to Europe. Europe has seen a sea of blood for centuries on account of their policy of alignment. All the pacts and treaties, the Anglo-German pact, the Anglo-Japanese pact, the Nazi Pact, the German-Turko pact, the Hoare-Laval pact and what not, every pact has brought Europe to the brink of destruction. Europe has not yet been free from the treaties of alignment. But we owe it to our great grandfathers of the Vedic period down to the tolerance of the Moghuls and all that long history out of which we forged a policy of non-alignment, and that came down from Mahatma Gandhi to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and thus we have held ourselves aloft.

But for the policy of non-alignment, the Russians would have been here, and the Americans would have been here and made India into a battle-ground. Let us not forget about it. The policy of non-alignment has held up aloft for the last fifteen years. I would not say more about this, because I have to hurry up and get along with my other points.

Then, what about the security forces? In 1958, I devoted an entire speech of mine for the Air Force of India, and on that day, I said that we had to build an Air Force bigger and stronger than that of anyone of the seven neighbours around our neck, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and even China. China is reported to have the third largest air force in the world. But where are we? We are the sixth or the seventh. It is true that the Prime Minister has said that we should have a great base, a great industrial and agricultural base on which we can build up our country. And we sacrificed the Air Force for the sake of the industrial and agricultural base, and that is what is strangling us today. If China has the largest army in the world, we must have an air force that will match with hers and fight with her to stop her from the process of the slow destruction of our motherland.

There is one other point which has escaped the attention of everyone. I had been to China. I am alarmed by the strength of the discipline there. I am alarmed also at the indiscipline that we have here in our country. I went to China with regret, but I came back without any regret. China is armed to the teeth. Young boys and girls walk the streets with swords in their arms like this.

16.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

And we cannot fight China unless they have a healthy respect for our armed strength. Do not make a mistake about it. Unless our defence forces are strong, unless we instil fear in the Chinese that they cannot tamper with us and that they cannot trifle with us, unless we instil fear in the Chinese that the military, aerial and naval strength of India is strong. I am afraid of our future, and I am afraid they might rule us here, but they shall only come here over our bones! We have to hand over our heritage to our grand-children safe and sound.

The communists talk of internationalism; the communists believe, the Chinese communists believe in the inevitability of a third world war; they are struck down with the paralysis of radicalism. They believe in the inevitability of a third world war, because even if half the world is destroyed, and even if 300 millions of Chinese will be destroyed, they shall still live safe and sound to have another world with the balance of population for themselves. They are fanatical. And when they have come down the slopes almost on our plains, we cannot have truck with the enemy.

Who is having truck with the Chinese now? Are some people going to hold their hands—I shall not name them; they are well-known—like this and say 'Come into my parlour?' They can come only on our dead bones and ashes and unless we are fired by such an inspiration, we cannot survive.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

This is the danger that we are facing. About the Chinese, I would say this. Sixty thousand Chinese swimmers from the Chinese Army were asked to swim in polluted waters. I am not quoting anything to you which is not a fact; I am quoting from what one of President Kennedy's advisers referred to in his book—Author Rustov on China. Therefore, I am quoting nothing which is not printed authoritatively. Sixty thousand swimmers of the Chinese Red Army were asked to swim in polluted waters which contained anything from sugar to secretion, and they came back with bad livers; and thus the attack on Formosa was off. Thereafter the Seventh Fleet was put up there, and the Seventh Fleet is knocking on the heads of the Chinese alongside Formosa. Because the Seventh Fleet is knocking on the heads of the Chinese, must they stretch their legs across Tibet and the Himalayas and harass us. They have put our friendship down to the dust. To use a Biblical phrase, we have thrown pearls at swine! Today we are in this pass. It is better to be deceived in time than to be deceived later. Today we are concerned with nothing but the unfettered freedom of our land. Our friendship with even Russia is hanging by a slender golden thread. We do not forget past friends. We owe a debt to Russia for her veto on Kashmir and Goa at the UNO. But all the same, we would also like to test friends when we are in need, in desperate need.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want a few more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I shall not be able to give any more minutes.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am coming to practical points. I have waited for five days without going out for lunch.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. The hon. Member is placing me in an embarrassing position. All those Members who are wishing to speak today have been sitting for five days.

I might also take this opportunity to say one other thing. In the US Congress, it is the practice of a Member when he speaks to move this way and that and in the passage, both sides. He has that free scope. Here we have to speak from our own seats. Therefore, I will request him to speak from his seat. I remember once calling Shri Jaipal Singh to order on this very matter.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): I hope you will call me again.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Joachim Alva: What are the Chinese tactics against us? Mao has laid down: 'When the enemy advances, we retreat. When he escapes, we harass. When he retreats, we pursue. When he is tired, we attack'.

In the first great war, on behalf of the British, India sacrificed 985,000 combatants and 472,000 non-combatants. Can we not sacrifice more people? Are we not ready to do thata?

The second thing is that we must take ruthless measures to hold the price line. The price line must be the body line of our country. We cannot allow the rich to become richer at the end of the war when labourers are making their sacrifice by working all the three shifts and also on holidays.

Our Intelligence services must be sharp, not so weak as to allow foreigners to come with arms to Palam airport as recently occurred. Our propaganda must be very strong in films, on the radio and in newspapers. Our propaganda is built on truth. It must be strong and virile and must beat back the enemy. We shall build not on lies but on the great line of truth.

I have one more suggestion. It is time that our boys and girls in universities studied the Chinese language.

There is no weapon which can pulverise the enemy so effectively as the knowledge of his language. I have done my best in regard to this point by submitting my representation to the highest authorities, but I have not yet succeeded. Our boys and girls in Universities must learn the Chinese language so that we may confront he Chinese, when the danger comes, with the fact that we know his language, which can be the most superior weapon.

My last point is about South East Asia. The Chinese will cut across South East Asia like a knife through our belly. I have been there during this year. I may tell you that those countries from Calcutta to Canberra are in a state of alarm. They will not tell us so. The cat is desperately in search of her prey. The chickens are afraid of the cat. But the hen of India should protect these little chickens. With Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Laos, Viet Nam and Australia, with all these countries we must have cultural relations and active friendship. During the last war, Britain sent emissaries to these countries on a similar missions.

With these words, I sit down. But here is a great challenge to us. We have to build up our resistance. Unless every family is ready to sacrifice one male member, deliverance shall not be knocking at our door.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): May I seek your indulgence to speak sitting?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Brajesvar Prasad: The benevolent attitude of Russia and the speed and volume of aid given to India by the United States of America have radically changed the nature of the struggle between India and China. Our objectives are of a limited character. We do not want a total war. Hence I suggest that the road which the Chinese have built across our territory connecting Tibet with Sinkiang should be internationalised.

Good comes out of evil. Since the dawn of Indian history, the people of India have never stood so united as they stand today. There would be a violent reaction if the *status quo* is not changed rapidly. China has become a catalytic agent.

India is on the threshold of revolutionary changes. We should never break off diplomatic relationship with China. China must bear the responsibility for breaking off diplomatic relationship with India. Breaking off diplomatic relationship connotes the outbreak of a full-fledged war.

The Prime Minister should be empowered to decide when to negotiate and on what conditions, if any. I thoroughly disagree with the view that there should not be any negotiations with the Chinese till they have completely withdrawn from NEFA and Ladakh. It is childish to think that China will become incapable of attacking India once she withdraws from our territory. Today or tomorrow, India and China, whoever may win or lose, will have to come to some settlement. Germany and France have become friends. Politics is the art of the possible. The interference of the masses in the sphere of foreign policy will lead to disastrous consequences. Only the elite can understand the problems of foreign policy. Our Prime Minister is the philosopher-King. Whatever the views of individuals here and there, the people of India will solidly support the terms of settlement which the Prime Minister may accept.

Popular enthusiasm is both an asset and a liability. Our foreign policy has been a resounding success. Today practically the whole world stands behind India. No foreign policy can prevent another nation from resorting to aggression. It is due to the nuclear stalemate, and not to any special merit in Russo-American foreign policies, that war has not broken out between Russian MIGs come to India, the con-Russian MIGs come to India, the conflict between India and China will

(Shri Brajeshwar Prasad)

come to an end. They are Rip Van Winkles, who say that we should join the American bloc. There are no two blocks now. Russia and America belong to the same camp. Russia and America are not going to fight on opposite sides for any cause whatsoever. Wherever there has been any conflict between them, the result has been either a political settlement or the continuance of the stalemate. The conflict between them on the question of Iran led to the withdrawal of the Russian troops from that country. Russian bases in Cuba have been dismantled. Austria was neutralised. The *status quo* is being maintained in Germany, Korea and Viet Nam. The Sino-Indian conflict may lead either to a political settlement or to a stalemate. The task of statesmanship is to win over Russia to our side.

Russia is not a friend of China. The friends of Russia are those who are the enemies of China. The conflict between Russia and China is of an elemental craracter. The long-term and the short-term goals of Russian foreign policy *vis-a-vis* China are perfectly co-ordinated. Russia is a greater friend of America than of India or of China. It is so because of Sino-Indian, Sino-American and Sino-Soviet differences. Russia is a greater friend of India than of China. Russia would be integrated with the Afro-Asian land mass on a democratic basis if India and China come together.

Shri Krishna Menon's resignation from the Cabinet is a great loss to the Government. He should be sent to Moscow,....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For what?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: If it is true, as I maintain it is, that Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Kennedy either directly or indirectly are going to determine the boundary line between India and China. The late Lord Lothian and the late Sir Stafford Cripps exercised powerful influence over the American and the Russian Governments respectively during the time of the Second World War.

I do not think there is any possibility of the bombardment of Delhi.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why even mention it?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad . . .and far less of a prolonged war between India and China. The Chinese know that not only Peking, but other urban and rural areas of China as well would be subjected to the same treatment to which Hiroshima and Nagasaki were subjected by the United States of America. The Chinese have to reckon with the Seventh Fleet. Russia would remain neutral if such a thing comes to pass. Russia and America belong to the same camp. The certainty of the collapse of the present regime in Peking would prevent the Red Mandarins from bombing Delhi. A prolonged war between India and China would lead to the division not only of India and China but of the entire Afro-Asian land mass into two spheres of influence, Russian and American, if both Russia and America become allies of either India or China. It will lead to the total destruction of the world if Russia and America join opposite sides. If both India and China become weak, the result may as well be the integration of all the Islamic States into one political unit.

War leads to dictatorship, and war between India and China will lead to the establishment of either rightist or leftist dictatorship in India. There is another possibility. A war between India and China may lead to the establishment of a Sino-American entente. Before Hiroshima and Nagasaki were subjected to atomic bombardment, the prospect of a secret deal between Russia and Nazi Germany used to haunt the imagination of the late President Roosevelt. If a war breaks out between India and China, and if in the course of the war, the Chinese position is weakened, there is

a possibility of China climbing down to American terms. If this comes to pass, the war between India and China will come to a close on terms favourable to China and America. China is a buffer State between Russia and America, China is the greatest enemy of Russia. America would never like to liquidate China.

Mr. Speaker: That should be enough I think.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: One sentence more. China could not have invaded India if an Indo-Russian alliance had been formed. Now the times have changed.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): Of our brave jawans who have laid down their lives for the defence of the realm, of them we can only say with the British poet of the 1914-18 era:

> They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old;
>
> Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn;
>
> With the going down of the Sun and early in the morning, we will remember them.

My name is associated with two amendments, Nos. 15 and 16. Amendment 15 relates to the question of unpreparedness. I am glad the Prime Minister, however guarded he may have been in his admission and confession, accepts the position of our unpreparedness.

The second one is a substitute motion about our acknowledging and welcoming the moral and material support we have been receiving and we shall continue to receive and we shall continue to need to prosecute what might be a long-drawn war.

Before I go on to these two amendments, may I pay my own tribute to the railwaymen who have been working right round the clock, some engine drivers driving as many as 18 to 20 hours, far in excess of what they are supposed to do, round the clock. Whether we like it or not, it is a total war. Let us not deceive with technical definitions. We shall have to think not like an ostrich; as we have done in the past. We have to be realistic. Now, here is a particular problem of movements. As the present moment, in that particular line only about 14 trains run a day. How are you going to make this 14 into 28 or some other thing? We shall have to think of a centralised traffic control system. This can be done. It is not an impossible suggestion. You cannot suddenly double the line, but a centralised traffic control would mean that we can double the present carrying capacity of that particular line.

Similarly, we shall also have to think in other directions. After all, we are fighting a war. I would like our Prime Minister to shake himself up again and find whether all his colleagues are war-minded or not. Are they fit enough in this particular situation in which they are placed, we are placed, are they geared up for the war efforts, or are they still very competent for peace time? I do not wish to make any reference to whatever changes he has made or he wants to make. This is not time for an inquest. He has promised the country that a probe would be made in due course about the causes of the initial reverses.

In his speech the other day I was shocked that he was accusing us of ignorance of facts. I would like to challenge him on this, but I have promised you that this is not the right forum for it. Some of us do happen to know something, may not be as much as he does, but certainly much more than most of his colleagues in the Cabinet. It is very unfortunate that at a time when we should be dignified, when we should command the confidence and co-operation of everybody, that type of haranguing comes from the lips of the Prime Minister of India. It is not good. I regret to have to say this, but it is very necessary, because, after all, the danger is the same for everyone of us. This is not the time for talking in political party terms.

I have been amazed how various speakers have been attacking certain parties. So much time has been wast-

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

ed by most speakers pointing out that it is communist China that has attacked, and therefore we have to gear ourselves up to push them out. Does it matter whether China is communist or otherwise? A country has attacked us and challenged our integrity. Should we go and ask whether it is communist or capitalist or anything else? Supposing one of our neighbours who does not happen to be a communist attacks us, will it be a different thing? I think it is a sheer waste of time to think of the colour of the country that has its ambitions on our territory. I am prepared to accept the assurances given by various political parties, even the political parties that have been called suspects. They are on trial and it is for them to show whether what they say they mean or they do not mean. While I say this, I like to appeal, particularly to the Communist Party of India to realise that this massive invasion in the northern eastern frontier has hit at one of our most important economies, that of tea. Tea is perhaps the biggest foreign exchange earner. I would appeal to this Party as well as to the other parties who are trade unionists that during this emergency at any rate, let them not indulge in subversive activity or something that will upset the production because the more and more we produce tea, the more we have the wherewithal to get the sinews of war. I would like to pay my tribute to the personnel—the tea garden labour—in those areas. From my own home area there are as many as 20.25 lakhs of Adivasis, from the Jharkhand area. They are there, mostly permanent settlers. They have shown tremendous equipoise in this critical hour. Not only these ordinary coolies and others but the management also. One shou'd have thought that the panic which began first in Darjeeling district might have spread to the other areas also. No. They stuck to their positions. They were asked: what about bringing the womenfolk especially. They were way I claim to represent—we are mainly the British personnel. They said: no; we will stick to our posts. I think we should not forget that.

Shri Manaen (Darjeeling): Did he say that there was panic in Darjeeling?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Perhaps my English is not good enough. I do not say there was universal panic. Panic can be in pockets also. All the schools were evacuated. I think my friend who represents that district will accept this fact. What I am trying to say is this. What looked like a beginning might have spread to other areas also. But it did not spread; it is a great credit.

I do not wish to speak very long. We have made mistakes in the past. In 1956, if I remember right, there was this programme for manufacturing automatic rifles in this country. I would like to know why it was stayed. Are we going to fight with guns of the Boer war? Men may cherish different for this but they have to fight the same guns. Let us remember that. Let us not talk about how we are going to get equipment. So long as friends are there willing to help, so long as we are a nation united and determined, the war will be won. It may take a long time but it will be won.

I do not know whether this is a fitting occasion for me to ask whether we are in any way forestalling aerial warfare. In the last war I was the chief warden of air raid precautions in the town of Ranchi. I am not saying that aerial warfare has come but I do think some thought has to be given to it becausce in the light of the treachery that has been seen by us this thing can happen any day. Let us not be thinking that war has not been formally declared and therefore it will be just fighting with lathis, just face to face and nothing more. There is very much more I could say. But I want to tell the Prime Minister that as far as I am concerned and the people who listen to me and whom in a humble way I claim

to represent—we are solidly behind any Government that may be on that side. Any Government, I say. This is not an occasion where we have got to be distributed. Personally, I would have preferred a national Government were engaged in this effort during this period so that party-thinking could be banished and we would all have one united, firm resolve in our purpose.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia): Sir, I rise to support the Resolutions moved by the Prime Minister. There have been many great speeches by great men during the last five days and many great things have been talked in this House. There have been speeches in this House by the patriots of this country questioning the sincerity of some of the non-aligned friends of ours. President Nasser and other friends have been sincerely working to avoid the situation created by the Chinese attack on our land. But some of the speeches that have been made in this House, I think, are not aimed at encouraging these friends. I am sorry to note that by such speeches our relations with these countries may deteriorate. There have also been speeches in this House by some of the great statesmen who have talked getting foreign troops on our land to meet the Chinese aggression. I do not know whether they think that our troops are not brave enough to meet the aggression. We know that our Army is known for its bravery and for its courage and for its fighting capacity. If sufficient arms are given to our Army we can surely fight back the Chinese and clear our territory of the intruders. But some great politicians here feel that unless foreign troops are brought in our land to eject this invasion, we shall not be able to push back the Chinese troops. Some of our friends have also criticised our policy of non-alignment. The Prime Minister declared during the last two days that USSR would not be going back on the contract of supplying MIGs to India and of constructing a factory to build them in India. When we are involved they are coming forward to fulfil these contracts. Is it not a triumph of our policy of non-alignment? What is it after all? There are two groups and at the time of such a crisis, both the groups are coming for our help. I do not know why some friends doubt the gestures of the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, in the hour of this crisis, efforts should be made to improve the relations with our friendly countries, whoever they may be. We should not speak in such a way that instead of improving our relations things go from bad to worse.

Some of our hon. friends have doubted the leadership of our great Prime Minister. Shri Ranga said that he is all right for peace-time leadership but asked, "what about war-time leadership". I want to tell him that in the country, our Prime Minister is the only man around whom the whole country shall rally round. To question his leadership, to question his ability at this time of crisis is not proper. Some of the leaders of the various parties have tried to make most of their party propaganda at the time of this crisis. They have been telling many things. They have criticised the Congress party; they have criticised the socialist pattern; they have criticised the policy of non-alignment; they have also criticised many of our basic policies. One thing they have not been able to avoid is the criticism of our ex-Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon. They have all along tried, not only today but for the past few years, to stab him to his political death. But they have not been able to do so. We know the result of the last election. All the machinery that they have at their hands today and also the newspapers were geared up at the time of the election. Lakhs of rupees were spent, and any amount of propaganda that they could make was made. Every possible effort was made to make him extinct from the political arena, but at the time of the election, the people of India, the people of his constituency, reposed faith in him and reposed faith in the leadership of the Congress and in the leadership of the Prime

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what they could not do at the time of the last election, they have been able to do at this hour of crisis. When there is a crisis in the country, it is not proper that some people should try to make extinct somebody from the political field. This is not a fair game. I must say.

The Prime Minister has declared that he will hold an enquiry into the defence mistakes. I would rather request the Prime Minister not to lose time in investigating into these matters. Let the whole country know as to who are responsible for whatever failures, whatever lapses that have been committed in the matter of our defence. That will be a better thing. I am not able to understand that if such an enquiry is made at this time there might be some controversy this way or that way. We have to put an end to any kind of controversy and the best way to put an end to this kind of controversy is to hold an enquiry into the defence lapses or mistakes.

With these words, I close. I am grateful to you for the opportunity you have given me. I support the resolutions.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (Raiganj) *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gajraj Singh Rao. I will call Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya later.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful for the opportunity you have given me to speak on this occasion. Firstly, I should like to pay my homage to the martyrs and pay our gratitude in honour of those who are fighting this war in such highly adverse circumstances. It is our jawans who are fighting that we should think of now.

It is very easy to criticise that this has not been done or that that has not been done and by whom it has not been done, etc. These are not the things to be talked of at this juncture. At this juncture, what we have to talk about is this war, which is a war, declared or undeclared. It has been described as the Chinese expansionist war or an inter-communist war. We do say it is a Himalayan war. The Himalayas have been our defence since long, long ago, of revered memory. They have been our great defence in the north. The attempt of the Chinese in this war is to penetrate either into NEFA or Kashmir or it could be on both sides. It is not only a war that has endangered us. At one stage, it was also called incursion; and then it was called expansionist war. Now, the Chinese deny the McMahon line. Nobody knows what the Chinese claimed line exactly is. We do not know the Chinese line or any line which they would show as that which is their line.

Now, what would be the fate of posterity and of future India in case the Himalayas are allowed to be crossed? What would be the cost of defence if this line is broken? So, as practical men, the whole country must be behind the jawans. Everyone of us should not only become but show by our action that we are soldiers—we are 44 crores of soldiers—and that we are ready to fight and give our fullest support to those who are fighting, and they must take heart that the whole nation is with them. We should not fight about one word there, that negotiations should be from this date or from that date, that negotiations should be on the basis of such and such data, etc. That is not the thing to be talked about. The thing to be talked about is that the Chinese are to be turned out of our country. We have to fight the Chinese with all our force.

Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man of this age, also admitted at one time that a Himalayan blunder was made. In the Himalayas we may have committed blunders; we might have committed the blunder of being unprepared or on any other score. It can be so. But, can we not, a nation of 44 crores, depend on our jawans who can

fight under adverse conditions so heroically as they have been doing? Of course, if we do not depend upon ourselves as one united whole, we can fail them. Otherwise, they would not fail the nation. That can be a sure thing as has been evidenced from their actions.

I would only make a few suggestions. Certainly, a most brutal, a most treacherous and most unfortunate part of this aspect has been that the nations or groups whose cause we have been espousing, even to the detriment and even to the chagrin of some other nations, have all aligned against us or at least they are not sympathetic towards us. But in this hour, we must pay our gratitude to the United States of America, Britain, France and other nations who have come without any condition to help us at this crisis and we shall certainly be grateful to them.

The only thing lacking is the supply of modern weapons. If proper modern weapons are supplied to our army, no question of our being driven back would arise. This is the time of crisis, and in a time of crisis, there should be one voice from this nation, namely, without any condition, this condition or that condition, we all of us should stand as one nation now.

I have one or two other suggestions from the practical point of view. Our Home Guards, N.C.C. and other things should not be nominal as they are showing that we have also got these forces. They should be real; there should be real training given to them and they should be real second guard so that our soldiers who are in cantonments and other places in India should be ready for any emergency on the northern frontier. It should not happen that we have raised volunteers and we are not giving them proper training.

I would submit that to the remotest village, there is enthusiasm that we are Indians; we are going to fight for India and we are going to sacrifice our life for India. This House has also expressed unanimously its desire that we would fight for India and drive out the Chinese. It may be a difficult task, but we have taken it up. We should mobilise this huge human force of 44 crores and the friendly weapons which we get used scientifically and in a proper manner, so that the energies may not be wasted simply in speeches and public meetings. We should put our energies together and plan scientifically how we have to defend and how we have to help our soldiers and their families at home. We should see how this atmosphere has to be utilised for the best advantage of the nation.

These suggestions may seem ordinary things to be said, but we know the places from which actually the jawans come and are fighting. There are some false rumours and false propaganda which dishearten them. If something real is done here, they will certainly get double or triple the strength.

From our *ilakas* and constituencies, from all over India, our soldiers have gone in very large numbers and are fighting in the NEFA and in Ladakh. I know most of them personally. They are very stout at heart. I would not cast any aspersion on Members, but the jawans are better patriots than we politicians, who only make speeches. If they are properly helped and if the whole nation is behind them, certainly they are going to win against China.

If the Chinese are to blame for expansionism, I would frankly admit that to some extent we are also to blame for our linguistic, suba and other smaller controversies encouraged them. There are also fifth columnists who have been saying that the Indian nation, like other nations, would be divided, the army would fight amongst themselves and the Chinese could just enter India. But that has been falsified by the voice heard here for the last five days and throughout the nation at large, in the field and on the roads. If anybody hear these voices, their belief, with which the Chinese invaded India, has

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been falsified. I would say, we are not going to say anything against Russia or against anybody. We are thankful to them and to anybody who is coming to our help. We should be thankful to the jawans and keep up the spirit by unanimously passing the resolutions. It would have a great effect on the world. Our academic discussions would not be so useful as our passing a unanimous resolution. Everything is contained in that.

Mr. Speaker: I had first proposed that I would call the Prime Minister tomorrow immediately after the Question Hour. But now I would request him to speak at 4 o'clock or quarter to four. So, tomorrow also we will continue this discussion. But we have that non-official business. I propose that that might be taken up day after tomorrow. Tomorrow we will continue this.

Some Hon. Members: Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Deshpande:

Shri Deshpande (Nasik): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since the achievement of independence, in the international field we were working very hard for a better and happier world. We had placed before us certain high ideals. In the life of an individual or in the life of a nation, it often times happens that one who keeps high ideals before himself is required to face difficult situations. Opportunists may get easy time, but we should not regret our having to face these difficulties.

While we were trying for a better and happier world, a mistake was committed by us perhaps, that we altogether forgot the world as it was. We have been stabbed in the back, but we should not be cowed down by the difficulties that we have to face. I have no doubt that with determination and hard work the nation will get out of it very soon.

I have seen the awakening and enthusiasm of the masses and of the people in general in our national movements in 1920, 1930 and 1942. I think this time the atmosphere is much better than what it was during all those periods. The nation today is determined to fight and no sacrifice is considered by any section to be too great to throw out the Chinese from our country. I have listened very patiently to the speeches delivered in this House by hon. Members of the communist party. Till now the role of Indian communists in international affairs has been to do and die for the policies framed by others and never to question why. For the first time, some of them have taken to an independent line and they have asked the question why. But I would say to the hon. Members of the Communist party that taking into consideration the history of the Indian communist party, if the country would say that they would be judged by actions and not by words, I think they shall not blame the country.

What has happened? The communists have passed a resolution, but many of them have differed from that resolution. In Bombay leaflets containing very objectionable matter were publicly distributed by certain individuals. Some people, even after the massive invasion of our country, were walking through the streets, telling people that our country was not invaded. What have the communists done about it? They have not passed a resolution; they have not said a word against them. How can the communists be taken seriously about the resolution that is said to have been adopted? They should consider the situation themselves.

Apart from the parties, Government cannot forget one thing. I do not believe that there are thousands and thousands of traitors in this country. The country has enough patriotism in it to meet the menace that we are facing. At the same time, we cannot forget that there are individuals who are playing the role of fifth

columnists in this country. They are playing that role on borders and they were playing that role in a highly industrialised city, which is important centre for production, namely Bombay. The Government have to be wide awake about it and they must take prompt action. That is one thing.

Then, Sir, I was pained to listen to the speech delivered by the Socialist Member, Mr. Bagri. The way in which he was talking against the personality of the Leader and his family was highly objectionable. He said, he was a patriot and he wanted to fight for democracy. I doubt whether he has any faith in the democracy. The way in which his party is working in the country and the way in which he described some of our popular Ministries—what he said was, they are Ali Baba and his party—I think, the description is very apt so far as his party is concerned.

Shri Tyagi: They are less than forty; it cannot apply to them.

Shri Deshpande: They will make up very soon.

So far as the Ministries in the provinces and at the Centre are concerned, many responsible people have suggested that during the war time, the number should be reduced. That is a reasonable suggestion that may be considered. But whatever Ministries popular Ministries, are functioning. They are doing so with the support of the people, they are not here against the wishes of the people. That is the only thing I wanted to say.

Sir, though this time the atmosphere is much better than what we witnessed during the two world wars, still we cannot say that the country is totally free from unsocial elements who will not come forward to take undue advantage and feed themselves fat upon their ill-gotten gains during these hard times. I congratulate the Planning Minister for being very careful and for having taken some important steps to see that the prices of essential commodities will not rise. But that will not be enough. He will have to be very harsh and hard against unsocial activities of some of the individuals that are likely to make headway as the war would go on.

Sir, we have to prepare ourselves for a long-drawn fight. Many people have said certain things here. Some said, this will happen and that will happen. If the thing ends soon, it is better. But we should not try to meet the situation with the imagination that the matter would end soon. We must prepare ourselves for a long-drawn fight. The atmosphere is very good. Intensive steps ought to be taken for military training on a wide scale throughout the country. Before coming to this session of the House, when I left my constituency, I addressed a rally of college students and I found out that the determination of the youngmen was so wonderful that everybody was prepared to fight on the frontiers and they said to me, "China is a big nation, but we are not small and they should be told that our reserves are inexahaustive."

Sir, with this determination, if we try to fight, I have no doubt that the final victory will be ours.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत अरसे के बाद मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया गया है, इस के लिए आप का बहुत धन्यवाद ।

आज देश के सामने भयंकर खतरा मौजूद है । वह खतरा इतना भयंकर है कि उस ने हमें "करो या मरो" के रास्ते पर डाल दिया है । यह खुशी की बात र कि ऐसे खतरे के मौके पर सारा देश एक हो गया है और ऐसा लगता है कि सारा देश एक आवाज से बोल रहा है । लेकिन मुझे भय है कि देश जितना तैयार है, सरकार उतनी तैयार नहीं है । वह पहले भी तैयार नहीं थी और जितनी तेजी

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

से अब तैयारी होनी चाहिए, वह तेजी नहीं आ रही है ।

आज देश का बच्चा बच्चा पूछना चाहता है, जिन २५०० जवानों ने अपने खून से हिमालय पहाड़ की चट्टानों पर अपनी वीरता की कहानियां लिखी हैं, उन की आत्मायें पूछना चाहती हैं कि जब लद्दाख में हमारे बारह हजार वर्ग मील के इलाके पर कब्जा कर लिया गया, जब वहां चीन ने अपनी फ़ौजें डाल दीं, तो क्यों तैयारी नहीं की गई, क्यों इस हाउस को धोखे में रखा गया कि तैयारी मुकम्मल है और हम हर तरीके से दुश्मन का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, यह बात क्यों छिपा कर रखी गई, इस बात का पता क्यों नहीं लगाया गया कि चीन ने तिब्बत में चालीस, पैंतालिस डिवीज़न रखे हुए हैं और वह पूरी तैयारी कर रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इन बातों का जवाब मिलना चाहिए । यह खुशी की बात है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने राज्य सभा में इस तरह का एलान किया है कि इस की तहकीकात करायेंगे । लेकिन यह तहकीकात निष्पक्ष लोगों के द्वारा होनी चाहिए और उस के नतीजों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए ।

जो हमला हमारे देश पर किया गया है, वह एक योजना के अन्तर्गत हुआ है । वह योजना यह है कि चाइना पूरे एशिया को कम्यूनाइज करना चाहता है । १९५४ में चीन ने एक किताब छापी थी, जिस का नाम है "आधुनिक चीन का संक्षिप्त इतिहास" । उस में एक नक्शा दिया गया है, जिस में रूस के ताजकिस्तान और पामीर, तिब्बत, नेपाल, भूटान, सिक्किम, आसाम, बर्मा, इंडोनेशिया, पूरे कोरिया वगैरह को चीन में शामिल दिखाया गया है । कभी कभी चीन मंगोलिया की भी मांग करता है । वह रूस के अधिकृत क्षेत्र, साइबेरिया, की भी मांग करता है । उस की विस्तारवादी नीति है, जिस के तहत वह एक व्यापक योजना के अनुसार पूरे एशिया पर कब्जा करना चाहता है ।

आज स्थिति यह है कि चाइना का रवैया यह है कि जिस की लाठी, उस की भैंस । चाइना कहता है कि या तो सुलाह कर लो, या जंग के लिए तैयार हो जाओ और वह हर तरह से हम पर हावी है । हम को रास्ता चुनना है कि क्या हम अमन और सुलाह चाहते हैं, या अपने सिद्धान्तों की कुर्बानी करना चाहते हैं । यह खुशी की बात है कि इस मुल्क ने यह तहैया कर लिया है कि वह अपने सिद्धान्तों को कुर्बान नहीं होने देगा, उस के लिए चाहे मरना ही क्यों न पड़ । आज सारा देश चाइना के हमले का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार है ।

जहां तक नान-एलाइनमेंट पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, ठीक है, हम उस पालिसी को चाहते हैं और हम पंचशील के सिद्धान्तों को भी चाहते हैं, लेकिन आज जो जंग है, वह दो सिद्धान्तों के बीच में है—कम्यूनिज्म और डमोक्रेसी के बीच में । इस लिए हम को उन लोगों, उन तत्वों, उन देशों से घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध रखने होंगे, जो कि डेमोक्रेटिक वे को मानते हैं, जो डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं, उन लोगों से हम को गहरे ताल्लुकात कायम करने होंगे ।

हमें अफ़सोस है कि पड़ौसी देशों से हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं । हम साउथ ईस्टज एशिया के छोटे छोटे देशों की अवहेलना करते रहे हैं । अभी साइप्रस के प्रैजिडेंट, आर्चबिशप मैकेरियस, यहां आए, तो प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि साइप्रस एक छोटा सा जज़ीरा है और वह हमारी क्या मदद कर सकता है । इसी तरीके से सांउथ ईस्ट एशिया के छोटे छोटे देशों के मुताल्लिक भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और सरकार की नीति यह रही है कि ये छोट देश हैं, ये हमारी क्या सहायता कर सकते हैं । उन की हमेशा अवहेलना की गई है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : हमेशा ऐसा ही कहा गया है ।

में कहना चाहता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति में यह परिवर्तन हो कि इन छोटे छोटे देशों में हम अपने प्रति मित्रता और दोस्ती की भावना पैदा करें, उन को यह अनुभव करायें कि हम सब एक हैं। साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के छोटे छोटे देशों को हिन्दुस्तान के मुताल्लिक आस्था है, लेकिन हमें दुख है कि हमारे पड़ौसी भी हम से नाराज हैं ।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, वह यह प्रापेगेंडा कर रहा है कि चीन के साथ भारत का कोई झगड़ा ही नहीं है, ख़ाली झड़प है । जो साहब उस का रेडियो सुनते हैं– मैं सुनता हूं–वे जानते होंगे कि पाकिस्तान यह कह रहा है कि जो हथियार अमरीका और दूसरे देशों से हिन्दुस्तान को दिये जा रहे हैं, व पाकिस्तान के ख़िलाफ़ इस्तमाल हो सकते हैं ।

रूस की दोस्ती के मुताल्लिक बहुत चर्चा की जाती है । अभी रामलीला मैदान में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि हम को रूस से मिग विमान मिलने वाले हैं और रूस दिसम्बर तक अपना वादा पूरा कर देगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो मुल्क चीन को अपना भाई और हम को अपना दोस्त समझता है, वह कैसे हमारी मदद करेगा । २४ अक्तूबर तक तो रूस चीन के हमले के बारे में ख़ामोश रहा और फिर उस ने चीन की समझौते की शर्तों का समर्थन किया । उस ने चीन का पक्ष लिया और कहा कि वे शर्तें मुनासिब हैं और उन के आधार पर बात-चीत की जा सकती है । आज जो क्राइसिस हमारे सामने है, उसका सामना करने के लिए हम पूरे तरीके से तैयार हों । जयपाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि एयर रेड हो सकते हैं । यह जरूरी नहीं है कि खाली नेफा में और लद्दाख में ही जंग हो, वहीं पर छुटपुट हमले हों । हवाई हमले भी हो सकते हैं और बड़े पैमाने पर जंग छिड़ सकती है । चीन के पास कहा जाता है कि दुनिया की सब से बड़ी फौज है और उसकी संख्या करोड़ों में बताई जाती है । जब वह हमला करने पर आमादा है, जब उसकी नीति विस्तारवादी है, तो वह बड़े पैमान पर भी लड़ाई छेड़ सकता है और एक बड़ी से बड़ी क्लेमेटी हमारे सामने आ सकती है । एयर-रेड प्रिकाशंज के जो तरीके हैं वे कम से कम बड़े बड़े शहरों में और इंडस्ट्रियल टाउंज में तो लोगों को समझाये ही जाना चाहियें, वहां पर तो बरते ही जाने चाहियें । जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं और जहां पर जंग हो रही है, जो हमारे बेसिस हैं, जो सरहदी इलाके हैं, उनमें एयर रेड शैल्टर्ज भी होने चाहियें । अगर कभी एयर रेड हो गया और इस तरह की सूरत पैदा हो गई तो मुझे डर है कि घबराहट की वजह से भगदड़ मच जाएगी और स्थिति को सम्भालना मुश्किल हो जाएगा । इस झगड़े को छोटा न समझ कर पूरी तैयारी हमारी तरफ से की जानी चाहिये ।

आज हथियार भी देश में बनने चाहियें । हम दूसरों पर ही आश्रित नहीं रह सकते हैं । हो सकता है कि जो मित्र देश, अमरीका और इंग्लैंड आज हम को हथियार दे रहे हैं, अगर कल वर्ल्ड वार हो जाए तो हमें हथियार देना बन्द कर दें । यह थोड़ा सा समय चार पांच महीने का हमारे पास है, मार्च अप्रैल तक का समय है । उसके बाद बरफ पिघलनी शुरू हो जाएगी और रास्ते खुल जायेंगे । उस वक्त सख्त हमले होने की आशा की जा सकती है । अगर न हो तो भगवान की इच्छा है । लेकिन ख्याल यह है कि बड़े पैमाने पर हमले होंगे । इसलिए हमको इन चार पांच महीनों में मुकम्मिल तौर पर तैयारी करनी चाहिये ।

हथियार भी हमें यहां पर बनाने चाहियें । हथियार बनाने की कुछ फैक्ट्रियों को मैंने देखा है । मैं उनकी ज्यादा डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता और न यह मुनासिब है । लेकिन इनका

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिये । पब्लिक सैक्टर में भी कुछ कारखाने खुलने चाहिये । शैल्ज और कारतूस बनाने का काम यहां हो सकता है । फिलिंग यानी एक्सप्लोसिव मैटिरियल इत्यादि आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्रीज में बन सकता है । खाली खोल तो बन ही सकते हैं । हथियारों के पुर्जे भी यहां बनने चाहियें । आटोमैटिक वैपंज के पुर्जे प्राइवेट सैक्टर में बन सकते हैं । आज लड़ाई आटोमैटिक वैपंज या राइफल्ज से ही नहीं लड़ी जा सकती है। आज लड़ाई का मतलब है, ऐ से एटोमीकल, बी से बैक्टीरियोलोजिकल और सी से कैमिकल । इन सबकी हमें आवश्यकता है। आज की लड़ाई बहुत खतरनाक है। टैंकों आदि से ही नहीं लड़ी जा सकती है।

हमको गद्दारों से और जो सैबोटाज करते हैं, उनसे भी खबरदार रहना होगा । जब कभी खतरा होता है तो दो बातों से होता है, गद्दारों से और हमारी आपस की जो फूट है, उससे। हमारी एकता छिन्न-भिन्न नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

हमें सीक्रेसी को भी कायम रखना चाहिये । कलकत्ता में आर्म्स आते हैं तो रेडियो से एनाउंस कर दिया जाता है, अखबारों में आ जाता है और समय भी बता दिया जाता है कि फलां समय पर हवाई जहाज अमरीका से हथियार ले कर आ रहे हैं। वाशिंगटन रेडियो से भी इसका एनाउंसमेंट हो जाता है कि पचास लाख डालर के हथियार हमने भेज दिये हैं। इस तरह की चीज पर रोका लगानी चाहिये । हमारा जो प्रोग्राम है वह भी सीक्रेट रहना चाहिये । हमारा जो कोड है, वह भी सुरक्षित रहना चाहिये, वह भी अच्छी तरह से होना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं :—

खाते हैं सौगंध धरा की, लगा धुली माथे पर आज

अंतिम बूंद रक्त की देकर हम रक्खेंगे मां की लाज

बांध कफन सिर पर हम चले मनाने आज मरण त्यौहार

अंतिम विजय हमारी होगी, निश्चित है दुश्मन की हार।

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो विशेष कारणों से इस वाद विवाद में अपने कुछ विचार रखने की धृष्ठता कर रहा हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की सीमा सीधे तिब्बत यानी चीन से मिलती है। बड़ा होती जिसका जिक्र यहां पर कई बार आया है और जिसका झगड़ा १९५४ से चल रहा है वह मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की अंतिम सीमा पर स्थित है। दूसरे श्री बद्रीनाथ का अखिल भारतीय महत्व का मंदिर मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में है जहां से कि तिब्बत की सीमा केवल २४ मील ही रह जाती है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से पिछले दो विश्व महायुद्धों में किसी एक जिले के मुकाबले में सबसे अधिक सैनिकों ने भाग लिया था। आज भी देश के प्रत्येक मोर्चे पर चाहे वह नेफा का हो या लद्दाख का हो या कोई और हो, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के सैनिक अन्य सैनिकों के साथ कंधे से कंधा भिड़ा कर बड़ी वीरता के साथ अपने पराक्रम का प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं।

इससे पहले कि मैं कुछ अपने विचार आपके सामने रखूं, मैं उन शहीदों के प्रति जिन्होंने बड़ी बहादुरी के साथ वीर गति प्राप्त की है, अपनी श्रद्धांजलि के पुष्प अर्पित करता हूं ।

१९५२ में जब मैं इस सदन में निर्वाचित हो कर आया और मुझे पहली बार इस सदन में अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर मिला तो मैंने उस समय भी इस सदन का ध्यान और शासन का ध्यान--उत्तरी सीमा से आने वाले खतरे की ओर दिलाया था और उसके बाद अपनी कमजोर आवाज के होते हुए भी मैं लगातार इस बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करता रहा हूं। लेकिन जब मैंने पहली पहली बार इस समस्या को छेड़ा था तो कई लोगों ने मजाक उड़ाया था और कुछ लोगों ने इसको हंसी समझा था। मैं खुशी तो नहीं कह सकता हूं लेकिन इतना अवश्य कह सकता हूं कि परिस्थितियों ने साबित कर दिया है कि मेरी तथा मेरे जैसे विचार रखने वालों की चेतावनी कारगर सिद्ध हुई है और चीनी आक्रमण ने सारे देश की जनता की आंखें खोल दी हैं; और मुझे इस बात का सन्तोष है कि . . .

Shri Yash Pal Singh: Sir, I rise to a point of order. There is no Minister on the Treasury Benches.

An Hon. Member: Shri A. M. Thomas is there.

Mr. Speaker: That is not enough; there ought to be some more representation.

Shri Rane (Buldana): There is the Cabinet meeting going on.

Mr. Speaker: There are junior Ministries who are not members of the Cabinet.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि मैं इस सदन के उन सदस्यों में से हूं जो पिछले दस वर्षों से लगातार इस सदन का तथा शासन का ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करते रहे हैं। यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि हमारे शासन के जो सूत्रधार हैं वे पहले से अब बहुत सतर्क हो गए हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि अब ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं आने वाली है जैसी आ चुकी है और देश को इसका मुकाबला करने के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार किया जा रहा है।

लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है कि अभी भी हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे विचार रखने वाले लोग हैं जो चीनी आक्रमण की भयंकरता को पूरी तरह से अनुभव नहीं कर रहे हैं। बहुत से लोगों का यह खयाल है कि यह केवल सीमा का झगड़ा है कुछ मील तक आगे बढ़ कर वे लोग आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगे और वहीं रुक जायेंगे। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। हम लोग रोज समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ रहे हैं और रेडियो में सुन रहे हैं कि चुशूल के ऊपर आक्रमण हुआ है, व दौलत बेग ओल्डी के ऊपर आक्रमण हुआ है। ये दोनों स्थान चीन के १९५६ और १९६० के नक्शों के बाहर हैं और भारतीय सीमा के अन्दर हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि केवल सीमा के लिए लड़ाई हो रही है, उचित नहीं है। पेकिंग रेडियो तो अब खुले तौर से कहने लग गया है कि जिस तरह से उन्होंने तिब्बत को स्वाधीन कराया है, उसी तरह से वे धीरे धीरे भारत को भी स्वाधीन कराना चाहते हैं मानो कि हम यहां गुलाम हैं और हमें स्वाधीन कराने का बीड़ा उन्होंने उठाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीन की जो वर्तमान सरकार है, मेरी नजर में वह साम्यवाद और फासिस्टवाद का एक अद्भुत सम्मिश्रण है। एक ऐसा सम्मिश्रण है जिसको हम कहते हैं कि करेला तो कड़ुवा था ही लेकिन उस पर भी नीम का रस और चढ़ा दिया गया है। यह नाजीवाद का एशियाई संस्करण है। इसलिए इस देश के अन्दर अपनी सीमा की रक्षा के लिए जो लड़ाई हम लड़ रहे हैं वह हम अकेले अपने लिए ही नहीं लड़ रहे हैं, बल्कि एशिया और संसार के प्रजातन्त्र और उसकी स्वाधीनता

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

के लिए हम यह लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं । इसलिए हम इसकी गम्भीरता को कम करके न आंकें । अगर कुछ लोगों के दिमाग के एक कोने में कहीं पर भी यह शक हो कि लड़ाई जल्दी खत्म हो जाएगी तो उनको अपना यह भ्रम मिटा देना चाहिए ।

नेफा और लद्दाख के बारे में तो सारे देश की जनता और रेडियो में काफी प्रचार हो रहा है और यह ठीक भी है क्योंकि वहां बड़े पैमाने पर लड़ाई हो रही है । लेकिन मैं शासन का ध्यान बीच का जो सैक्टर है, जो सेंट्रल सैक्टर है, उसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । आपको मालूम हैं कि बड़ाहोती का झगड़ा सब से पहले सन् १९५४ में प्रारम्भ हुआ था । जो सर्वप्रथम व्हाइट पेपर या श्वेत पत्र इस सदन में रखा गया था उसके अनुसार जो सब से पहला प्रोटेस्ट लेटर हमको मिला है वह भी बड़ाहोती के बारे में था । उस समय बड़ाहोती से ग्यारह मील आगे दामजन तक चीन के कुछ सैनिक आते देखे गये थे । उसके सिवा पिथौरागढ़ और चमोली की सीमायें जहां मिलती हैं वहां पर सांगचा मल्ला और लापथ्यल के बारे में कई बार चीन से पत्रों का आदान प्रदान हुआ है । उस से आगे उत्तर काशी में नीलंग दर्रे के अन्दर भी चीनी सैनिक कई बार आगे बढ़े हैं । उससे आगे किन्नौर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) के सिपकी दर्रे में भी कई बार चीनी सैनिकों को देखा गया है । इसलिये मैं शासन से अनुरोध करता हूं कि हम लोगों को सेंट्रल सेक्टर यानी उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश और बीच में पंजाब की सीमाओं के साथ की चीनी सीमा है उसके बारे में पूरी सतर्कता बरतनी चाहिये । और वहां पर पूरी तैयारी होनी चाहिये ।

18 hrs.

बहुत से मित्रों ने इस बात की मांग की है कि जनता को सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाय । जैसा कि हमारे बहुत से लोग अनुभव करते हैं, और मैं भी समझता हूं, देश की करोड़ों जनता को एक साथ सामरिक शिक्षा देना अभी सम्भव नहीं होगा । इसलिये ज्यादा उपयुक्त यह होगा कि कम से कम सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लोगों को सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाय । मैं जानता हूं कि सारे देश के अन्दर लाखों भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं वे सभी इलाकों में हैं लेकिन अकेले मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लगभग ४० हजार भूतपूर्व सैनिक है जिन्हें ट्रेन करने की जरूरत हो नहीं है । अभी पिछले दिनों मुझे उनके एक सम्मेलन में जाने का अवसर मिला था । वहां पर उन लोगों ने शपथ ली थी और घोषणा की थी कि अगर उन्हें हथियार दे दिये जायें तो वे आजकल के नौजवानों से भी अधिक उत्साह, बहादुरी, और संगठन के साथ दुश्मनों का सामना कर सकते हैं । अतः मैं चाहता हूं कि उनकी फौरन ले लिया जाये और उनके द्वारा लोगों को कुछ ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था की जाय ।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के सम्बन्ध में विचार करते समय, मेरी राय में आजाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों का एक विशेष स्थान है । इसका एक विशेष कारण यह है कि उनके अन्दर पहले से ही देशभक्ति की मात्रा और लोगों से अधिक रही है ?। दूसरी बात यह है कि बर्मा के जंगलों में गुरिल्ला लड़ाई लड़ने का भी उन्हें पूरा अनुभव है । मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है जब मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि हमारे आजाद हिन्द फौज के जनरल्स ने अपनी सेवायें अर्पित की हैं । उनके सैनिकों ने भी इस बारे में प्रधान मन्त्री जी को पत्र लिखे हैं । मगर इस सम्बन्ध में जो सब से बड़ा असन्तोष आजाद हिन्द फौज के सिपाहियों में है वह यह है कि जिस जमाने में वे जापान की कैद में माने गये थे, उस जमाने का हिसाब उनको आज तक नहीं मिला है । मैं यहां पर उन सदस्यों में से रहा हूं जो बार बार इस बारे में प्रस्ताव लाते रहे हैं और जोर डालते रहे हैं । परन्तु हमेशा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से इनकार किया गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह अवसर

है कि जब अरबों रुपये देश में बरस रहे हैं तब दो या ढाई करोड़ रुपयों के कारण उनके साथ अन्याय न किया जाय । मैं आशा करता हूं कि उनके रुपयों का भुगतान शीघ्र किया जायगा ताकि वे और अधिक उत्साह से लड़ सकें ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां नेशनल कैडेट कोर के बारे में बहुत जिक्र हुआ, और मुझे सूचना मिली है, और मैं बहुत प्रसन्न हूं कि शासन की ओर से यूनिवर्सिटियों और कालेजों में सभी छात्रों के लिये नैशनल कैडेट कोर को आरम्भ करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि छोटे विद्यार्थियों के लिये क्या हो रहा है ? मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जनरल भोंसले द्वारा जो राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना, कई स्कूलों में चलाई जा रही है, उसे कम से कम सब स्कूलों के निचले दर्जों में शुरू किया जाय ताकि वहीं से वह कदम मिला कर चलना सीखें और उनके अन्दर अनुशासन हो, उन लोगों में देश प्रेम की भावना हो और अपने आदर्शों पर न्यौछावर होने की उनके अन्दर नई जागृति और प्रेरणा पैदा हो । अतः जनरल भोंसले ने जो योजना चलाई है उसका परीक्षण सब जूनियर हाई स्कूलों में अनिवार्य कर दिया जाय ।

अब मैं एक ही बात कह कर अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूं । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिन शब्दों में यहां पर ये प्रस्ताव रक्खे हैं, जिनके सम्बन्ध में हम आज बहस कर रहे हैं, उनमें हमारे देश की आत्मा की वाणी, उसकी पुकार सुनाई पड़ती है । इन दोनों प्रस्तावों में चीन के नृशंस और बर्बर आक्रमण का उचित उत्तर मिलता है । हमने शान्ति के मार्गों पर चलने का संकल्प किया था, लेकिन देश की स्वतन्त्रता, अक्षुण्णता और उसकी अखण्डता सर्वोपरि है । इसीलिये आज हाथों में शस्त्र, हृदय में उत्साह और आत्मा में अटल विश्वास लेकर सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक अंगड़ाई लेकर उठ खड़ा हुआ है और उसकी हुंकार जो है वह संसार के कोने कोने में व्याप्त हो गई है । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, जिसका कि भारत का इतिहास भी साक्षी है कि जब कभी हमारे देश पर हमला हुआ, हमने उसका सफलता के साथ मुकाबला किया, इसी प्रकार हम इस युद्ध में भी अवश्य सफल होंगे ।

Shri Manaen (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate. First of all, I support the Resolution moved by our Prime Minister wholeheartedly.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee, the Leader of the Communist Party of India, said during the course of his speech on the 8th last:

> "Full scale war between two countries which comprise more than a third of humanity is something which cannot even be contemplated without a shudder to the deepest roots of our understanding. That is a kind of perspective which threatens to open. That is why our country's Government even now lays this stress on peace, peace with honour: never at the cost of honour."

The thought of a full scale war, a total war, does not make us shudder. What makes us shudder is the thought of slavery and of losing our freedom and our sovereignty. The hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee and his Party should bear this in mind, and bear it clearly, that this country will not be threatened and cowed down by the Chinese military might.

He has spoken about peace. The world knows that we love peace. No individual has contributed for the cause of peace and for the preservation of peace more than our beloved Prime Minister. I personally feel that one of the tragedies of the cen-

[Shri Manaen]

tury has been that a prince of peace had to give a call to the nation to take up arms. But we know he has given the call—not of the soldiers alone but of every single individual of this country not to plunder, not to conquer, not to expand the frontiers but to uphold and defend the sanctity of the motherland.

Today the people of this country have rallied round our Prime Minister and they have taken a vow to defend the motherland. Cease fire, whether Mr. Khrushchev wants it or any other power desires it, will not be possible unless the Chinese brigands go back to the position that they had occupied before the 8th September. 440 million people of this country, of this ancient land, have given their verdict. The die is cast. The people of this country have told the Mao of China, "Move your marauding brigands to your position held before the 8th September or we shall fight to the bitter end."

From this sacred forum I take the liberty to call the people of this country to stand solidly behind our Prime Minister and take a vow not to cease, not to rest until the Chinese are thrown out of our frontiers or until all of them are destroyed to the last man and buried within our territory. Pious rumination that we have to deal with a treacherous and an unprincipled enemy is not going to help us one way or the other. What is required is imagination and a rocklike determination. Let us turn this battle against the Chinese attack into a crusade and we shall come out triumphant through this ordeal because we know we are on the side of righteousness.

It may be a bitter pill to swallow but the truth has got to be faced There is no denying the fact that this massive Chinese invasion did not take place overnight. This has been happening for the last five years. I am happy about the hon. Prime Minister's statement in Rajya Sabha that the allegation about our unpreparedness to meet the Chinese attack would be looked into. I am glad that he made that statement. I am not prepared to accept that our army intelligence was sleeping all these five years. I have learnt from a knowledgeable source that our army reconnaissance parties had reported about six months ago about heavy massing of troops on the other side of the NEFA border. Anyway, I would not like to pursue this matter in view of what the hon. Prime Miniser has said. He has said that it can be done at a more suitable time. So, we can wait until that suitable time comes. I only thank God that we opened our eyes in time and the slumber was not too long.

Our jawans fought in Ladakh and NEFA with antiquated weapons and gave the Chinese whatever beating they could. With proper and sufficient arms and with preparedness perhaps such a large number of jawans would not have been slaughtered and the Chinese could not have made such advance into our territory. Let us not excuse ourselves by saying that we did not expect this massive invasion. May I very respectfully ask: If we did not accept any invasion from the Chinese, what was it that we expected? To save this country from the present invasion and also from possible future invasion we have to fortify our frontiers. The Prime Minister said in the course of his speech that our jawans could not be rushed to ten thousand and fifteen thousand feet heights before giving them an opportunity for acclimatisation. I entirely agree with him. But if we had an army, a battalion, of mountain people alone, perhaps such a necessity for acclimatisation would not have arisen. I am even told that some responsible quarter had broached such a proposal some years back. I propose therefore for the serious consideration of the Prime Minister

and also of the House that an army, a battalion be formed of mountain people such as the Nepalese, the Bhutias, the Lepchas of Darjeeling, the Garos, Khasis and Lushais and other mountain tribes of Assam and other mountain people of U.P., Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Kashmir. I am confident that if such a Himalayan army is formed and is armed with modern automatic weapons and trained in mountain warfare, we can give a correct answer to the Chinese aggressors at present and also in the future.

I will suggest, let us have a few divisions of Khampas in such an army. There are forty or fifty thousand Tibetan refugees in the country, and quite a large number of them are Khampas. I say, even if we cannot have the Khampas in the regular army, let us arm a few thousand Khampas with modern automatic weapons for guerilla warfare against our common enemy.

Besides this, there are about thirty or forty thousand Gurkhas ex-Servicemen in this country. Out of them over ten thousand are able-bodied and in fighting trim. Given the call, these people will come forward and lay down their lives for the defence of the frontier.

Why only the Gurkha ex-servicemen? We all know that there are about three million Nepalese, three million Gurkhas in this country. They are citizens of this country. Given the call, they will come out in thousands and lay down their lives for the defence of the country. I come from a very vital border area in north-east India. Perhaps I happen to be the only Nepali Member in this House, and I can speak from personal experience that the Nepalese and people belonging to other communities living in the district of Darjeeling have taken a vow that the north-east frontier of India, the north-east gateway of India, as the Prime Minister chose to call it when he was there will be defended with the last drop of their blood.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Manaen: I beg to you, Sir, to graciously give me a few more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I will request him not to put me in an awkward position.

Shri Manaen: Sir, I have not touched certain important points about the border area.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Let him not lose time.

Shri Manaen: I will cut my observations short.

What actually worries me is the activities of the Communist Party in Darjeeling. The leaders of the Communist Party—this is a very important point and I am glad that Shrimati Renuka Ray also took up the question and Shri Tyagi also mentioned it—the Communist Party leaders have been going into the tea gardens and remote villages and telling the innocent people to buy what they call the party ticket, saying "If you do this, when the Communist soldiers will come they will spare you and they will give you food and clothing". Sir, wherever they have their following they have been going and telling the people to prepare to welcome the Chinese comrades, (*Some Hon. Members*: Shame) because they say the Chinese are invincible. The Communist Members from Bengal are not present here. If they are prepared to deny this. I invite them, let one or two of them join me and come along with me and go into these areas and tell the people that communist

[Shri Manaen.]

China is an aggressor and that we have got to push them out.

I have quite a number of instances. I can mention one in the Dooars in Jalpaiguri, even after October 20th. In the Dooars the Communist Party organised a primary-school teachers' strike. And when one teachers wanted to move a resolution condemning the Chinese aggression, this mover of the resolution was not only nearly thrown out along with the resolution but he had to take to his heels; otherwise he would have been given a thorough beating.

Sir, my time is up. I only wish to say this. Our jawans have shed their blood in our northern frontier, and I am sure, Sir, this blood has baptised our nation and that this baptism of fire and blood will bring forth a new nation and that out of the scrifices of our jawans will be born a unity, a sense of brotherhood which will help us to push out the Chinese.

One word about our Jawans. If I do not do that I will be guilty of the biggest crime. Let me pay my tribute to the jawans who have laid down their lives in the cold mountains of Ladakh and in NEFA. Thousands have died, many young husbands and young fathers. Many wives have become widows and many children have become orphans in order that many more wives can have vermilion sparks on their brow and many more children can play fondly at the feet of their fathers.

Lastly, I join those who have expressed gratitude to those countries who have stood by us in the hour of need. Really the people of this country will not forget the timely aid given to us by U.S.A. and U.K.

Lastly I must say....

Mr. Speaker: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.... (*Laughter*). I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: Doesn't matter. That does not make any difference. He might not lose time.

Shri Tyagi: He is deputy leader.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: As I look upon the border situation created by the Chinese invasion, the whole thing appears to me as an integrated picture: beginning from Pakistan in the west, passing along the borders of China by Nepal to Nagaland, the entire border appears in a disturbed condition. Pakistan is openly hostile, China is aggressive, Nepal is sullen and Nagaland is uncertain. When we deal with this position we must keep the picture in mind as it is. Only on November 8 the Foreign Minister of Pakistan has announced in the press that Pakistan will not allow the passage of arms help to India through her territory. When Pakistan secured armaments worth about Rs. 1500 crores from Washington, we remained a silent spectator. As a return for that they are doing this thing now in our hour of crisis. And they got it by bluff, and we are requiring it in a case of dire necessity. Even then Pakistan is trying to prevail upon the Government of U.S.A. not to allow this arms help to us, and a Defence Department spokesman in Washington had to come out with a statement assuring Pakistan that in spite of the arms help that has been given to India, the forces of Pakistan are still better equipped and so the balance lies in favour of Pakistan. With this position Pakistan is still maintaining a very hostile attitude towards us.

18.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

King Mahendra has announced in the press that Nepal is like a calf

standing between two fighting bulls, so he will maintain a policy of non-alignment.

We find from reports in the papers that China is trying to push through Walong into the the Lohit Valley in order to secure contact with the hostile Nagas.

This is the picture of the entire border. India seems to be surrounded by a ring of fire.

In this discussion many Members have dealt with the responsibilities of Defence and External Affairs. I shall speak about the Home Ministry's responsibility. I am glad that the Home Minister visited Tezpur and had, I hope, a first-hand experience of the situation in Assam. My friend Shri P. C. Barua yesterday in his speech referred to a particular incident in Assam. Pakistani infiltration into Assam on a mass scale has been agitating the public mind for long, and now, to add to that, comes the Chinese invasion. With the Pakistani infiltration on the one hand and Chinese invasion on the other, Assam finds itself sandwitched between two hostile camps. Mr. Borooah referred to an incident to which I feel I should also refer.

A Chinese spy was arrested taking photographs of the new Brahmaputra bridge from different angles. That spy was allowed to go out on bail, and the very day he was allowed to go out on bail he disappeared. And up till now the man has remained untraced, and as far as my information goes no action has been taken against the bailor also. This is a very bad state of affairs in Assam. May I suggest to the Home Minister that he should look to the administration of the State now at least in the interests of India's safety. If he cannot look to the entire administration, let him, through the Governor of Assam, assume the administration of at least the Home Department of Assam. Let the Governor of Assam assume the administration of only the Home Department, at least so long as the emergency lasts, on behalf of the Centre. That is my suggestion to the Home Minister.

Then, I should go to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Reference has also been made to that Ministry. The All India Radio should be utilised to inspire and energise the people for putting up their entire energy for meeting the aggressor. Could I suggest to them that they might broadcast day to day the immortal lines of Vande Mataram which inspired us in the fight for freedom:

"कोटि कोटि कंठ कलकल निनाद कराले,
कोटि कोटि भुजैर्धृत खरकरवाले,
केबोले तुमि मां अबले,
बहुबल धारिणीम् नमामि तारिणीम्,
रिपुदल वारणीम् मातरम् ।"

Let these inspiring lines be broadcast by the All India Radio day to day throughout the length and breadth of India. People will find themselves thoroughly inspired to meet the aggressor. Also, along with that, they should broadcast messages from Vivekananda, Tilak, Gandhiji, Tagore and Netaji appealing to the nation to make their supreme sacrifice in the interests of freedom. That they did in the past. This should be repeated now.

I would bring in this connection the Ministry of Transport also. In the war situation which faces us now, the only route of supply from Calcutta to Assam lies throuh National Highway No. 34. It would be a surprising information, this only arterial way from Calcutta to Assam remains incomplete and un-usable because 20 miles of the road could not be covered for want of 8 culverts. I appealed to the Ministry again and again. In fact, years back, I warned them that suddenly a critical situation would arise and they would find

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

themselves in difficulty. For construction of 8 culverts, the Minister said that he could not find money. The Planners did not give him money. The planners may find money to meet Rs. 47 lakhs to be paid for demurrage in Rourkela. They cannot find a few lakhs to complete the only arterial route from Calcutta to Assam, the only means of supply. When the military trucks have to pass through the northern part of Bengal, I know the area, they have to pass a long roundabout route because this national Highway has not been completed.

Shri Tyagi: Are they big bridges or what?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Culverts; not bridges. There is a bridge also, a comparatively small bridge over the Mahananda That bridge has been sanctioned, but that has not been constructed. Any one going there would see big military trucks standing in line to be carried over to the other side by country boats. Is it in this way that this war is going to be carried on? This bridge could have been constructed a year ago. Any one might go and see military trucks standing along the banks of Mahananda, one after another, country boats coming and taking them over to the other side. The Chinese have come over the Himalayan border to invade us. Our construction of roads remains incomplete within our own territory and trucks have to be carried over country boats. That is not the position in which we may fight this war. They should see to it that the highway is completed.

Shri Tyagi: I hope the hon. Minister will make a note of it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The need of the hour, as I have said, is creation of a feeling of urgency among the people. When I speak about people, I include officialdom. I lay particular stress on officialdom because unless the officials are energised and feel the urgency of the situation, these things will not be carried on. Also some arrangement should be made with the press so that the press may be guided in publishing proper news about the situation.

My communist friends have stated certain things. I do not want to comment upon them. As a newspaper man, I scrutinise the newspapers. I am quoting from their party organ, I would ask them to feel for themselves what it means. On the 20th of October, the invasion by China took place. On the 21st of October, the Communist organ in Calcutta gives out the whole news under this heading.

"भारत-चीन-सीमान्तेर उभय अंशेई तीव्र लड़ाई"

"Fierce fighting in both parts of India-China border." Is that the heading when India has been invaded by China? I would ask my friends who are not here to think about this. On the 22nd, again the same heading was there: 'Fighting continues unabated on both sides of the India-China border'. On the 23rd also, the same heading was there. There is no mention in the heading that India has been invaded by China. On the 24th, the Chinese soldiers advanced over the McMahon line, and there was no knowing where they would go and what they would do. Contrast with this their attitude towards the American blockade of Cuba. When that blockade took place, big headlines were there 'American aggressors on Cuba must be resisted'. This was the headline for Cuba, and that was the headline for the aggression by China. Does it require any comment? Could not that sympathy shown for Cuba be shown to India at least to a hundredth part?

On the 22nd, the broadcast took place by our Prime Minister appealing to the people to resist the invasion. On the 23rd and the 24th there was no editorial. On the 25th, the editorial came. Anyone reading the

editorial will feel that the Prime Minister was only appealing to the nation to stop the activities of the blackmarketeers, profiteers and hoarders, and there is no mention that China had invaded or attacked India.

Then, I would say a word about the 8th September line. About the resolution itself, I would say this. The keynote of the resolution lies in the last line, namely:

> "....this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India.".

I repeat it, and I would submit that our stand should be this. Let us not stop at the September 8th line. The resolution says that we must throw out the aggressor out of the sacred soil of India. Let us keep true to the resolution. The problem of India has been the problem of receding frontiers, and the latest recession took place in 1947, when our western frontier receded from the banks of the Indus to the banks of the Sutlej and the eastern frontier receded from Chittagong to somewhere near about Calcutta. We have seen that before our very eyes. Let us not see another recession from the north to complete the misfortune that we suffered in 1947.

In conclusion, may I remind this House of the words of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru of revered memory, uttered in this very hall on a similar occasion, when he was appealing to the nation to make a final effort to throw out foreign domination? His appeal concluded with these words: 'Fight on, fight out, fight dead, fight to the finish'. I place the same appeal before the Prime Minister.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे जोकि सीमावर्ती इलाके से आता हूं, सदन में इस गम्भीर विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया । यह उचित है कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के अन्य माननीय सदस्यों को भी बोलने का मौका दिया जा रहा है ।

यह ठीक है कि जहां तक आपके उसलों का ताल्लुक है बहुत ज़बर्दस्त बहस इस बात पर हो चुकी है । मैं तो आपकी सेवा में कुछ वाकयात और सुझाव ही लाना चाहता हूं ताकि यह जो लड़ाई है उसमें हम कामयाब हो सकें और अपने नेता को यह विश्वास दिला सकें कि हम महज बातें करने वाले नहीं हैं बल्कि जो उनका हुक्म होगा उस हुक्म को हम बजा लायेंगे । जैसे कि किसी वक्त चर्चिल ने अपने वहां पार्लियामेंट में कहा था हमें भी वही चीज कहनी चाहिए । चर्चिल से यह पूछा गया कि लड़ाई शुरू हो गई है, आप यहां के प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन गये हैं, आप हमें क्या ऑफर करते हैं तो उसने कहा था कि मैं आपको कोई चीज ऑफर नहीं कर सकता । उन्होंने उत्तर दिया आपका लहू और पसीना बहेगा वही ऑफर कर सकता हूं । काम आपको दिन रात करना होगा । आज हमारे सामने भी यही बात है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तानी नेशन ने बढ़ना है और जो चीनी दरिन्दे हैं उनको अपने मुल्क से बाहर निकालना है तो उनके सामने सिर्फ एक ही बात रह जाती है कि हम इस मुल्क को क्या डिफेंस में, क्या एग्रीकल्चरल फील्ड में और क्या औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में सब क्षेत्रों में उन्नत करें । ट्रान्सपोर्ट को हम बेहतर बनायें ।

मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज़ ने मौजूदा संकट को देखते हुए २४ घंटे काम करने का अज्म लिया है । इसके अलावा उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष में अपने एक एक दिन का वेतन उसी वक्त दे दिया जिस वक्त कि उनके सामने यह सवाल पैदा हुआ कि चीन के आक्रमण को रोकने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कोष कायम किया जाय ।

मैंने अपने सीमावर्ती इलाकों में भ्रमण किया है और मैं गवर्नमेंट के सामने हमेशा

[श्री हेम राज]

यह बात कहता रहा हूं कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में नेशनल मिलिशिया तत्काल कायम कर देनी चाहिएं ।

माननीय सदस्यों, श्री मनायन और श्री भक्त दर्शन, ने सीमावर्ती क्षत्रों का जिक्र किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक और प्रोपोजल रखना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि जहां इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की एक नेशनल मिलिशिया बनायी जाय, वहां उनको गुरिल्ला वारफ़ेयर की ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाय । उसकी खास वजह यह है कि उनको हर जगह का पता होता है, हर दर्रे और पहाड़ का पता होता है और इसलिये वे लोग बाहर के लोगों की निस्बत फौज के लिए बहुत ज्यादा मुफ़ीद साबित हो सकते हैं ।

मैं ऐसे इलाके से आता हूं, जो कि मिलिटरी इलाका है। मेरा मतलब डुग्गर देश से है, जो जम्मू से लेकर हिमाचल प्रदेश तक फैला हुआ है और जहां के निवासी, डोगरा लोगों का हमेशा से सिपाहियाना काम रहा है । आज भी उस क्षेत्र में एक्स-सर्विसमैन की तादाद पचास, साठ हजार से कम नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि सीमावर्ती जिलों में बसने वाले, हिमालय की कन्दराओं में रहने वाले, उन डोगरा लोगों को पूरी तरह से हथियारबन्द करना चाहिय । मुझ आशा है कि पेश्तर इसके कि दिल्ली पर हमला हो, आक्रमणकारी दिल्ली में आ सकें, डोगरा देश के निवासी, कांगड़ा, गढ़वाल और जम्मू के लोग, अपने को कुर्बान कर देंगे और आक्रमणकारियों के पैर वहां पर जमने नहीं देंगे ।

हमारी फैक्ट्रीज आज तक कनवैन्शनल वैपन्ज बनाती रही हैं । आज जमाना बदल चुका है और अब उन फैक्ट्रीज में आटोमैटिक वैपन्ज बनाने की जरूरत है, ताकि हमारे जवान अच्छी तरह से दुश्मन का मुकाबला कर सकें । आज कहा जाता है कि चीन अपने तीस करोड़ आदमी मरवाने के लिये तैयार है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हमारे एक करोड़ सिपाही भी हों, तो हमारा एक एक सिपाही पांच पांच दस दस चीनियों को खत्म करने के लिये तैयार होगा, बशर्तेकि उसके पास मौजूदा किस्म के हथियार हों । अगर माडर्न वैपन्ज की व्यवस्था की जायगी, तो लाजिमी तौर पर व इलाके महफूज रहेंगे ।

आपने देखा है कि उन इलाकों में हवाई जहाजों से खुराक फैंकते हैं । वहां दरख्त नहीं हैं । आज ही मिनिस्टर आफ माइन्ज एंड फ्युअल ने अपील की है कि पेट्रोल और केरोसीन आयल को बड़ी सावधानी से इस्तेमाल किया जाये और कम से कम खर्च किया जाये । इसकी वजह साफ है । उन इलाकों में कहीं पर लकड़ी या कोयला नहीं है और अगर कोई चीज जलाने के काम आ सकती है, तो वह मिट्टी का तेल या पेट्रोल है । उस से ह वहां पर खाना बनाया जा सकता है मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि लम्बी लम्बी बातें करने से कुछ नहीं होगा, बल्कि यह तो अमल से जाहिर होगा कि हम लोग देश की रक्षा के लिए क्या कुर्बानी कर सकते हैं । माननीय सदस्यों से मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस गम्भीर परिस्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए ही हम हर जगह और हर क्षेत्र में काम करें ।

उन इलाकों में लोग नागा जौ या बक-व्हीट के सत्तू और चाय पर गुजारा करते हैं । हमारी फौजों की सप्लाई लाइन्ज को कायम रखने के लिए वहां पर सड़कें नहीं हैं । जैसा कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है, उन इलाकों में सड़कें बनाने की बहुत जरूरत है । मैंने भी अर्ज किया था कि शिपकीला पास से कौरक के इलाके में जहा १९५८ में चीनियों ने अन्दर आने की कोशिश की थी, कोई सड़कें नहीं हैं । आपने हाल ही में

स्पीती का वाकया सुना होगा । वह इलाका अब बन्द पड़ा है । जब वहां पर बर्फ गिरती है, तो वहां पर इस हाल से भी ऊंची बर्फ की दीवारें खड़ी हो जाती हैं और इस तरह वहां आने जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं रहता है । इसलिये यह ज़रूरी है कि शिपकीला पास से कौरक तक सड़क बना कर वह इलाका नैशनल हाईवे नम्बर एक के साथ जोड़ दिया जाये, ताकि अगर किसी वक्त हमको भी मौका मिले, तो हम उस रास्ते से जाकर अपने इलाके को कवर कर सकें । और अपनी फौजों को बचा सकें वहां पर ट्रांसपोर्ट का मुकम्मल इन्तजाम फ़ौरी तौर पर होना चाहिए ।

जहां तक खुराक का सम्बन्ध है, सैकंड वर्ल्ड वार में साइंटिस्ट्स ने बड़ा काम किया था । आज हमारे जवानों को चौदह या सोलह हजार फ़ीट की बुलन्दी पर लड़ना पड़ रहा है । अगर वे वहां पर बिल्कुल लदे हुए हों, तो वे कैसे अपना काम कर सकते हैं ? इसलिए हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स को फौज के लिये कोई न कोई कान्संट्रेटिड फूड-तैयार करना चाहिए, ताकि हमारे जवानों को ज्यादा बोझ न उठाना पड़े और वे बुलन्दी पर आसानी से काम कर सकें ।

आज की लड़ाई में एयर फ़ोर्स का महत्व बहुत ज्यादा है । आज यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० ने बिला-मांगे हमको मदद दी है । उन्होंने इस लिहाज से हमको इमदाद दी है कि हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का सब से बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी है और अगर वह फ़ेल हो जाती है, तो फिर दुनिया में हर जगह टोटेलिटेरियन राज्य कायम हो जायगा और उस को आइडियालोजी सब तरफ छा जायगी । वे हमारी मदद पर आए हैं, इसके लिए हम उन के मशकूर हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि हमको उनसे मदद लेने में कोई गुरेज नहीं करना चाहिये । अगर वे दिल खोल कर मदद दे सकते हैं, तो हमको उनसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा हवाई जहाज ले लेने चाहिये, ताकि हमारी एयर फोर्स चीन का मुकाबला कर सके और हम उनके दांत खट्टे कर सकें ।

कल एक भाई ने जो कि पंजाब से आते हैं, डोगरों के मुताल्लिक कुछ जिक्र किया, हालांकि उसका सम्बन्ध कोई नहीं था । इस बारे में मैं सिर्फ़ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि डोगरों ने कभी भी अपने लिए कोई क्रेडिट नहीं मांगा है । वे समझते हैं कि यह देश उनका है और वे देश के लिये कुर्बानी देंगे । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का आरोप लगाना उचित नहीं है । वह कोई मौके की बात भी नहीं थी । इसके अलावा इस किस्म की बातें देशके इन्टेग्रेशन के लिए खतरनाक हैं ।

आज हमारे ईस्टर्न और वैस्टर्न फ्रंट पर जो बहुत से डोगरा भाई और हमारे दूसरे जवान लड़ रहे हैं, मैं उन सब को, जिन्होंने अपनी कुर्बानी दी है और जो आइन्दा भी कुर्बानी देने के लिए तैयार हैं, अपनी श्रद्धांजलि पेश करता हूं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो तजवीजें मैंने रखी हैं, उन पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह (राजगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हमले के संदर्भ में चीन की जो प्रकृति रही है, उसका अध्ययन करना बहुत आवश्यक है । चीन पिछले चालीस पचास वर्ष से युद्ध के वातावरण में रह रहा है । वहां एक बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो युद्ध के वातावरण में, पाल पोस कर बड़ा किया जाता है, तो युद्ध के वातावरण में और मरता है तो युद्ध के वातावरण में । सारा देश एक युद्ध के वातावरण में पला हुआ है और उसका दिमाग युद्ध की ही बात सोचता है । युद्ध उसके लिये कोई नई चीज नहीं है । हमारे लिये यह बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है क्योंकि हम अपने आपको शान्ति और अहिंसा का पुजारी समझते हैं । इसलिये युद्ध हमारे लिये एक भयानक वस्तु है ।

[श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह]

लेकिन हमें इस हमले से दो बड़े धक्के लगे हैं। एक धक्का लगा है कि हमारी तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना को और दूसरा लगा है विदेशी नीति, पंचशील और हमारे शांति के प्रयत्नों को।

जहां तक विदेशी नीति का, पंचशील का और चीन के साथ दौत्य सम्बन्धों का प्रश्न है, मेरा ख्याल है कि हमें इससे सम्बन्धित सभी बातों को प्रधान मंत्री जी के विवेक पर ही छोड़ देना चाहिये, हमें इसके झमेले में अधिक नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। आने वाली पीढ़ी और इतिहास इस बात को बतायेगा कि प्रधान मंत्री अपने विवेक में सफल रहे हैं या असफल।

इस मामले से हमें दो सबक मिलते हैं। एक सबक तो यह मिलता है कि कम्युनिस्ट देशों से मित्रता बढाने में हमें बड़ी सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये। हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने चीन के लिये क्या नहीं किया, उसको अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थान दिलाने में उन्होंने क्या कोई कसर उठा रखी? उसके बावजूद भी जो सलूक चीन ने हमारे साथ किया, उसको कभी नहीं भुलाया जा सकता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि संसार के कम्युनिस्ट शक्ति के पुजारी हैं। इसका उदाहरण क्यूबा है, इसका उदाहरण फार्मूसा है और इसका उदाहरण भारतीय जनता का दबाव है जिस ने यहां की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को एक प्रस्ताव पास करने के लिये बाध्य किया है। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि मेरे कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों ने ऐसा किया है। इसके लिये मैं उनका सराहना करता हूं, फिर चाहे यह प्रस्ताव उन्होंने दबाव के कारण ही क्यों न किया हो, लेकिन इसके लिये हमें पृष्ठभूमि में जाने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है और यह देखने की आवश्यकता है कि कम्युनिस्टों की राष्ट्रीयता क्या है? संसार के अन्दर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयवाद को मानती है। उसके सामने राष्ट्रीयता कोई चीज नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयता केवल वहां पर आती है जहां पर दो देशों के अन्दर कम्युनिस्ट सरकार हो। लेकिन जहां एक देश में कम्युनिस्ट सरकार और दूसरे में गैर-कम्युनिस्ट सरकार हो तो वहां पर राष्ट्रीयता का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, वहां कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी गैर-कम्युनिस्ट देश में इसलिये तैयार की जाती है कि जिस समय कम्युनिस्ट देश उस देश पर आक्रमण करे तो वहां की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी मुक्ति गान गवाये, अपने भाइयों को सहायता प्रदान करे। इस संदर्भ में हमारी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है, वह बहुत महत्व-पूर्ण है। ऐसा करके उन्होंने संसार के अन्दर एक उदाहरण पेश किया है। यह पहली मर्तबा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी उस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयवाद से अलग हुई है और हमको उसका समर्थन करना चाहिये।

लेकिन मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की जनता आपसे बातें नहीं, ठोस कार्य चाहती है, आपको कार्य करके बताना होगा कि आप देश भक्त हैं। आज का वातावरण, आज की स्थिति ऐसी है कि देश को इस बात का, आपको आप ठोस कार्य करके सबूत देना होगा कि आप देश भक्त बने हैं। साथ ही साथ जो गैर-कम्युनिस्ट हैं, उनसे भी देश इस बात का सबूत मांगेगा कि वे गद्दार नहीं हैं, इस बात को भी हमें अच्छी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिये। नेहरू स्तुति से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। यदि कम्युनिस्ट भाई सोचते हैं कि नेहरू जी की बन्दना करके, उनकी तारीफ करके देश के कलेजे में छुरा घोंप देंगे तो वे अपने इस काम में सफल नहीं होंगे। यह उनको अच्छी तरह से समझना चाहिये कि नेहरू और भारत आज की स्थिति में कोई दो अलग चीजें नहीं हैं। इसलिये मेरा उन से निवेदन है कि जो व्यक्ति उनकी पार्टी के अन्दर चीन के समर्थक हैं, उनको पार्टी से

एक दम अलग करदें । राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में अधिक से अधिक धन दें । उनको यह भी चाहिये कि वे जवानों के लिये खून दें । सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि वे फौज में भरती हों और चीनियों से आगे जा कर लड़ें । प्रधान मंत्री चाहें तो एक उनके लिये अलग से स्पेशल यूनिट बना सकते हैं । उनको आगे कर दिया जाये ताकि इस बात का सबूत तो मिल सके कि वे देश भक्त हैं ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : चीनियों के साथ मिल जायेंगे ।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : मैं नहीं मानता कि राष्ट्रद्रोह का टीका केवल कम्युनिस्टों पर ही लगाया जा सकता है । अगर हम ऐसा करते हैं तो एक बड़ी गल्तफहमी में रहते हैं । गैर-कम्युनिस्टों में भी बहुत से तत्व ऐसे हैं जो कि समय आने पर देश के साथ गद्दारी कर सकते हैं और उनसे भी हमको सावधान रहना है ।

मूल्यों का भी सवाल है । खाद्य स्थिति का सवाल है । देश में भ्रामक प्रचार करने का सवाल है। इस प्रकार के और भी तत्व हैं जिन पर सरकार को उतनी ही कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिये, जितनी कि कम्युनिस्टों पर रखनी चाहिये ।

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्धा) : कोई ऐसी जमात नहीं है जो गद्दारी कर सके ।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जमात और तत्व में फर्क है । मैं तत्व की बात कर रहा हूं ।

पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान का भी बड़ा सवाल उठता है । उसकी तरफ से हमें बड़ी सतर्कता बरतनी चाहिये । मुझे हैरानी होती है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन इस समय मित्र हो गये हैं और उसको बहुत सा समर्थक भी दुनिया के अन्दर मिल रहे हैं इस बात के लिये यह बड़ा अजीब है । जिस काश्मीर को पाकिस्तान अपना समझता है, उस काश्मीर पर जब चीन ने हमला किया तो किस प्रकार से वह चीन से मैत्री रख सकता है । यह तो केवल इस बात का सबूत है और दुनिया को यह बात जाहिर करता है कि काश्मीर भारत का अंग है, पाकिस्तान का अंग नहीं । यदि काश्मीर को पाकिस्तान अपना अंग समझता तो चीन ने जो लद्दाख पर हमला किया है, उसको देखते हुये चीन को अपना दुश्मन समझता और हमारे साथ मित्रता का हाथ आगे बढ़ाता । ऐसा न होने पर भी मैं आप के जरिये प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि यदि वह उचित समझें तो इस समय पाकिस्तान के अयूब खां, नेपाल, भूटान और सिक्किम के नरेशों को बहुत जल्द यहां पर बुलायें, उन के साथ मीटिंग करें, उन के साथ हृदय से वार्ता करें और जहां तक सम्भव हो उन से सम्बन्ध अच्छे बनाने की कोशिश करें । हमारी इस कोशिश के बावजूद भी पाकिस्तान की समझ में हमारी बात न आये तो कोई बात नहीं है, हम ४५ करोड़ व्यक्ति किसी भी बात पर आज पीछे हटने को तैयार नहीं होंगे ।

रूस का जो वर्तमान रुख रहा है, उस से भारतीय जनता को बड़ी निराशा हुई है । रूस को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि आज उस का भाई चीन जो मित्र भारत के ऊपर इस प्रकार से हमला कर बैठा है, वह कल नहीं तो परसों, एक न एक दिन वह भी आयेगा जबकि वह रूस पर भी हमला कर सकता है। जो दानव हम पर आक्रमण करने के लिये हिमालय जैसे पर्वत को पार कर सकता है, उस के लिये पेंसिल की रेखा पार करना कितना मुश्किल होगा, यह रूस के लोगों को समझना चाहिये । अभी भी रूसी जनता के लिये, रूसी सरकार के लिये अवसर है कि वह भारत की जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करे । इस के लिये रूस सरकार को चाहिये, कि जो शस्त्र चैको-

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स्लोवाकिया से रेल द्वारा चीन को जा रहे हैं, उन को न जाने दे और दूसरी बात यह है कि हमें पूर्ण मदद दे । यदि प्रधान मंत्री उचित समझें तो इस के लिये वह किसी भी अपने विश्वास-पात्र व्यक्ति को मास्को भेज कर वहां के प्रधान मंत्री से बातचीत कर सकते हैं और उन का विश्वास प्राप्त कर सकते हैं । वह उचित समझें तो रूस को यह भी विश्वास दिला सकते हैं कि हम रूसी हथियार चीन के विरुद्ध काम में नहीं लायेंगे और इसी प्रकार का आश्वासन अमरीका को भी दिया जा सकता है कि साथ ही साथ अमरीकी हथियार पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध काम में नहीं लायेंगे ।

इस के अलावा मैं आप के जरिये प्रधान मंत्री से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे कुछ कामनवेल्थ के मित्र हैं, उदाहरण-स्वरूप कनाडा और आस्ट्रेलिया, जो इस समय चीन को खाद्यान्न भेज रहे हैं । इस समय चीन में खाद्यान्नों की कमी है । चाहे इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री श्री मैकमिलन के द्वारा हो या किसी अन्य मित्र के द्वारा हो, इन मित्रों पर प्रभाव डाल कर इस खाद्य सामग्री को वहां जाने से रोकने का प्रयत्न किया जाये ।

अन्त में मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करने से पहले अपने देश के उन व्यक्तियों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं जिन की आर्थिक स्थिति स्वतंत्रता से पहले कमजोर थी । आज बारह या पन्द्रह सालों के अन्दर उन की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी हो गई है । जब भारत माता ने उन्हें हजारों, लाखों और करोड़ों रुपयों का धनी बना दिया है, और आज उसी भारत माता के ऊपर एक बड़ा भारी संकट आया हुआ है, तो मैं उन से अपील करूंगा कि वे मुक्त हस्त से भारत की लाज बचाने के लिये धन दें ; मैं जानता हूं कि जब हम फिर से अपनी योजनायें शुरू करेंगे तो यह जो तत्व हैं, वे फिर से कमाने का सुअवसर प्राप्त कर ही लेंगे ।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I rise to support the two motions moved by the hon. Prime Minister in this House, I convey my homage to the jawans who have laid their lives at the altar of the country. I take pride to admit that the high morale of the people of Assam is still maintained though the Chinese have transgressed our land. At the same time, I express my regret that due to lapses on the part of the Defence Ministry our jawans had to lay down their lives being unprepared without having adequate arms and ammunitions. Being a mother, I feel that we have done a great crime to those jawans. Sir, it raises some questions as to how could we be unprepared. Though we know that for the last five years the Chinese were constructing roads, making check-posts on our border, we were sleeping. This reminds me of a story of my childhood—that 'sleeping beauty' the princess was sleeping for hundred years and when the prince came with a garland to wed her, she was awakened. This has come to us as true. We were in a long slumber and we have been awakened when the Chinese have come to invade India with arms and ammunitions.

Sir, I do not want to go into details about which a lot has been said by many hon. Members. But I would like to make a few suggestions for consideration of Government because I come from Assam which is a strategic State. First of all, I must say, the NEFA Administration has its headquarter in Shillong and we cannot expect them to administer the NEFA area efficiently by having their headquarters in Shillong. So, I request the Government to consider this question also. Secondly, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to

the news appeared in the papers day before yesterday that the Chinese were dropping pamphlets in the NEFA area confusing our people. I would request the Government to distribute pamphlets written in local languages showing the maps where the Chinese incursions have been made counteracting the Chinese propaganda. I think it will strengthen the morale of the people. I also suggest that educated men of NEFA area be given immediate employment in Defence Services and also the youngmen may be given military training for, I think, they are acclimatised to the high altitude.

Sir, much has been said about blackmarketing, hoarding and profiteering. I think Government should rise to the occasion to keep the price level to a standard so that the people not only of Assam but of the whole of India would have more confidence in the Government.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the question of road communication to Assam. My colleague Shri Bhattacharyya has already mentioned about the need for having proper road communication from Calcutta to Assam, and therefore I do not want to deal with it elaborately. I also want to draw the attention of the Ministry of Railways to one thing that is the broad gauge line has been extended up to Siliguri. So far as I know, up to Alipur Duar the area has been surveyed. I hope they will think over it and extend it up to Pandu or Amingaon.

I express my thanks to the foreign countries who have come forward to our aid with arms and ammunitions. But I note from yesterday's papers that—I do not know how far it is true—our Government has not placed yet the requisition for arms and ammunitions. If that is true, the Government should consider expediting it because it is high time that we should place the requisition for our requirements.

Some of our colleagues have said that we believe in the policy of non-alignment and, therefore, they have expressed the view that we can not allow foreigners or foreign soldiers to come to our land and fight for us. I do not find anything wrong nor do I think that we will deviate from the policy of non-alignment if we allow those foreign soliders to come and fight for us. It will be on payment basis, and if it is so I do not think we will owe any allegiance to any of those countries by doing that. I would request the Government to think over this matter, whether some experts or experienced people could be brought from foreign countries to train our countrymen in guerilla war so that they may be able to fight on our borders.

I do not find any reason for throwing mud on other parties at this time of crises. Our country will consider or judge the parties who are showing their allegiance or non-allegiance to our country by their actions.

About the policy of non-alignment, I feel that although we follow the policy of non-alignment it implies that one country should be self-sufficient in military equipments. But what do we find in reality during the last few years of our independence? At the same time, India is industrially undeveloped. We cannot expect her to be well equipped by producing adequate arms and ammunitions. All these years the ordnance factories produced consumer goods. From the audit reports it has been revealed that colossal wastage has resulted out of these things at the cost of defence.

I have nothing more to say. Again, I pay my homage to the departed souls. At the same time, I say from the side of the womenfolk of India that India's tradition is such that the womenfolk of India never lagged behind in their duty and responsibility. So, I assure that our women of this day stand by our sons, husbands, brothers and fathers at our national crisis.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I pay my tribute to the jawans and my homage to the martyrs for their chivalry, heroism and sacrifice which were of a measure that any nation or people could be proud of. In this emergency and crisis the response of the entire people in the country has been magnificent. It has given a sort of a lesson to many people in Delhi. As a matter of fact, before I came to Delhi the enthusiasm to fight the aggression was more in places outside Delhi than it was apparent here. I am not surprised at it because in a democracy the administration takes a longer time to gear up for the war administration. That we are coming upto it reassures us and for that reason we are very grateful.

We have fought for the freedom of our country successfully with the capitalist imperialism. Now we have to fight to eliminate the ruthless Communist aggression and dictatorship not only for the sake of our country but for the sake of the entire humanity. In the modern context, with improved weapons of destruction and the fast communications, no country's independence can remain in isolation. So, if any country is attacked, it is an attack on all the freedom-loving people all over the world. For that reason if such a menace is there anywhere in the world, the freedom-loving nations all over the world have to unite to fight such an aggression or a menace and eradicate it for all times for the sake of humanity.

As far as military aid is concerned, with our policy of non-alignment I am entirely in agreement. I do not think in this emergency our nation is called upon to change our policy or principles. There might have been in the execution of that policy some omission or commission, but this is not the time to consider that. No nation, specially the democratic nations, has attached any strings or condition before it has so magnanimously given us whatever military aid we have asked for so far.

It has been suggested by some of the hon. Members of the Communist Party that we should not accept military aid from the democratic countries. They imply thereby that we should accept military aid only from the Communist countries. I would only say this to argue with them that if a woman is being attacked and her honour is at stake, should she say that only her husband or brother or son should save her and no one else. When our honour is at stake, from whichever source and from whatever country military aid is coming, it is quite honourable, perfectly dignified and absolutely moral to take such an aid not only to defend the honour of our people and of our country but also in the interest of justice and fairplay for the entire humanity.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Government has accepted this policy and they are acting up to it.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I am answering the communist people, not you, my friend.

It has also been argued by our communist friends that international communism is different from the Chinese communism. It has been said that international communism stands for justice and peace. If it is true—we are not very much convinced about this—but if it is true, then certainly the international communist countries, whatever they are, will, I hope, bring their moral force and physical effort to see that the Chinese aggression is vacated. The Chinese may not agree. If the Chinese do not agree, at least openly these countries should declare that they are not with China but that they will assist India. If they come out with that kind of declaration their *bona fides* will be justified before the freedom-loving people of the world.

The Communist Party of India has been telling so far that they do not agree that China has committed aggression. It has now passed a resolution. But what have they done with regard to those communists who have not agreed with that resolution and who say that no communist country can ever commit aggression anywhere? Their loyalty to the country is that of Caesar's wife who can commit no sins. And we do not have faith in them. For that reason I am very happy that the Maharashtra Government has come out and arrested the confirmed traitors in our country. I am very sorry to say that, because many of them are my friends also. We studied together and fought for freedom together. But today when they are traitors to my country, with grief and agony in my heart I have to express my happiness and joy that these people have been arrested by the Maharashtra Government. At some other places also they have been arrested. Even if their loyalty is suspected they should be put under arrest and Government should keep a close watch on such people. Otherwise we may be inviting trouble for us. We must not be deceived by their lip service.

We are also grateful for the military aid that is coming to us from those countries, from wherever it is coming. We should not only take weapons of all kinds, right from aeroplanes to the weapons which are required for the infantry—I need not go into those details—but we should also take the technical know-how as to how to fight the war, if it is necessary. And we would like to assure those who are giving military aid that it will not be used for any aggression anywhere; it will be used only to retain our freedom. Not only that. Those weapons and the aid which will be coming to us will be equally matched by our blood and our toil—the tears I would like to reserve until after the successful end of the war.

During the last Great War even great countries like Russia—my communist friends forget this—had to take American aid under Lend-Lease. There were no strings attached to that military aid at that time. According to the conditions of the Lend-Lease, after the end of the war, whatever the military aid they had got they should have returned according to those conditions. But Russia somehow found some pretext or the other, and most of it was not returned even after the war, which I do not regard as honorable for any nation.

The people's enthusiasm has reassured us and has given us great confidence. But unles some programme is given to them it would not be their fault if the enthusiasm of the people withers away. For this purpose there should be a code of conduct, something like "Do's and Don'ts", so that the people, from the child right up to the old man, can do something daily to participate effectively in our war effort.

I would suggest a few things in this direction. With regard to imported goods which are luxury items or otherwise superficial, except medicines, the people should be asked to consume the least that is necessary. Even the industrialists should be asked to consume the least quantity of imported goods, and whatever they can have indigenous alternatives they should avoid getting the foreign goods and thus save foreign exchange. We can very well do away with things like dairy products, honey, fruits, vegetables, paper, paper boards, oilseeds, oil nuts, oil kernels, glassware, barring certain things which are used mainly for industrial purposes, just like cashew nuts which we import and after processing we reexport and get more value. In fact, even in these, we will save about Rs. 25 crores. I have roughly calculated the figure. Similarly, there are many articles like tea, tobacco, black pepper, vegetable oil, cotton textiles and many articles like that. If we ask our people to consume them less so that our exports can increase, we can earn more foreign exchange. While taking tea, the child

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

will tell the mother or father, please don't take tea, we have to save tea to export it. Thus moral will be built up in the entire nation. There could be many other things. Such things should be done.

Regarding food, we are consuming about 33 million tons of rice in the country and about 17 or 18 million tons of wheat. We are importing not more than 5 per cent. of the foodstuff. I am not against importing foodstuffs. Even if we import, we should keep it in storage for bad times. Until then, we should tell our people that even if they lose two days meals in a month,—without wheat and rice; they may take other grains—even then, this deficit could be amply met. We should not depend upon any imports of food from outside so long as this emergency remains. All the ships which go to bring food can bring weapons and other necessary articles which are required by us.

I would also make a request to the industrialists whoever they are and the chief executives who organise and administer. The talent is there. Many chief executives in top industries are getting about Rs. 50,000 or a lakh and more annually. The Government will not be able to pay. Some of them would be able to sacrifice. Otherwise the industry can pay the difference and so on. But, their services should be utilised at a time of our emergency.

I would also make a request regarding our prisoners. We should not forget them. If there is rejoicing in the nation, we release them. Similarly, when there is war and the country is in peril we should not forget them. They may have committed crimes because of lust, because of animosity, because of power, because of greed—we should not deprive them of the right to fight for the nation, when the nation is in danger. You can make some discrimination as far as treason and some other acts. But, at least those who have served half of their sentences, and those whose release is less than 5 years should be released and should be used for war effort wherever that is possible.

The owners of trucks, cars, motors and many other things, motor cycles and things like that, which are there in the country, should be told that whenever we like, we would requisition them. They should be asked to keep them in tip-top condition so that when the Government takes them or the military takes them, they need not go into the repairs or maintenance of them. These people should be given priority to take instead of the truck or jeep, some civil car or scooter or some other vehicles which are not used for military purposes.

I would also request that military training should be imparted in colleges and also in industry. It is not necessary that the Government should spend anything on it. Only such retired military people who are past the age of any field service should be given to us so that we can give the uniform which is required, even buy weapons and give training to the workers who are suitable. If need arises, they can go and fight. They can be conversant with the use of weapons and at the same time, it will enhance the morale in the country.

Finally, I would say only one thing, and then I shall conclude. We have seen almost a massacre. I am not sorry for it. To retain our freedom, even if half of our population is wiped out honourably and in the proper way, we must bear that, but we have no right to take liberty with the lives of our jawans until and unless we are equally ruthless and disciplined with ourselves, also with the people and with those who are in power or in command, and once we do that, the morale of the jawans as well as the country's confidence will go up tremendously, and these are the things which count very much.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतने लम्बे समय के बाद आप ने मुझे जो बोलने का समय दिया उस के लिये मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूं ।

चीन के हमले से हमारे देश में जो नुकसान हुआ है वह हमारी लापर्वाही के कारण है और पता नहीं यह नुकसान कितना भोगना पड़ेगा । मैं दो, चार बातें सदन के सामने और प्रधान मंत्री के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं । चीन ने जो हमारे देश पर हमला किया है ऐसी स्थिति में हमें चीन से राजनयिक सम्बन्ध तोड़ लेने चाहियें । आज सारे देश में जो एक खलभली मची हुई है और जो लोगों में उत्तेजना फैली हुई है और जो जागृति पैदा हुई है उस अवसर का आज शासन को लाभ उठाना चाहिये । आज देश का बच्चा बच्चा और किसान मजदूर उस अवसर की बाट जोह रहा है जब वह भारत की स्वतन्त्रता के रक्षा संग्राम में अपना पार्ट अदा कर सके । हमारे देश का इतिहास बतलाता है कि जब जब युद्ध हुआ है तब तब हमारे देश में उन मजदूरों का उपयोग किया गया है और उन मजदूरों का बड़ा सफल योगदान युद्ध में रहा है । उन महायुद्धों के अन्दर मजदूर ही एक व्यक्ति है जो अपनी जान की बाजी लगा कर उस युद्ध में सफल होता है । मजदूर भारत-माता की स्वाधीनता की रक्षा के हेतु अपना सर्वस्व न्योछावर करने को तैयार है ।

मैं कुछ बातों की ओर शासन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है उस में वे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की तारीफ करते हैं, उन की वाह-वाही करते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान भस्मासुर के किस्से की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । हमारे इतिहास में एक किस्सा है कि भस्मासुर ने भगवान शंकर को खुश कर के ऐसा वरदान प्राप्त किया था और उस वरदान से वह शंकर भगवान पर ही हावी हो गया । आज भी वही चीज हो रही मालूम पड़ती है । हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई प्रधान मंत्री की तारीफ़ करते हैं । लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री को उन की चाल में फंसना नहीं चाहिये । आज सारी देश की जनता कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के खिलाफ है । इसलिय उन्हें सावधान रहना चाहिये । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उन के बारे में कोई आलोचना नहीं की है। उन्होंने अपने भाषणों में बताया है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी बहुत अच्छी पार्टी है । इसलिय मैं फिर उन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में सावधान रहना चाहिये । जितना ख़तरा हमारे देश को आज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से है, उतना और किसी से नहीं है । मैं आप को कुछ उदाहरण बताना चाहता हूं ।

अभी कम्युनिस्टों की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की बैठक हुई । उस में किन किन व्यक्तियों ने क्या क्या बयान दिये, क्या क्या विचार प्रकट किये, यह कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी ने नहीं बताया है । हमारा जासूस विभाग भी इतना सोता रहा कि उस ने भी इस की ख़बर नहीं दी । अगर उस ने इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक और उचित कार्यवाही न की और उस बैठक की सारी बातों को जनता के सामने नहीं लाया गया, तो मैं समझता हूं कि जासूस विभाग के ऊपर जो खर्चा किया जाता है, उस को हटा देना चाहिये । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रटरी, श्री नम्बूदरीपाद, उस प्रस्ताव पर मतदान के समय तटस्थ रहे। उस बैठक में १७ आदमी अनुपस्थित थे और पांच व्यक्तियों ने उस प्रस्ताव पर अपना मत नहीं दिया । इस के अतिरिक्त तीन व्यक्ति ऐसे थे, जिन्हों ने उस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप के सामने मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण भी देना चाहता हूं । कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के अध्यक्ष, श्री डांगे, १३ अक्तूबर, १९६२ को भोपाल गये थे । वहां

[श्री कछवाय]

भाषण करते हुए भारतीय लोगों के विरोधक के सम्बन्ध में के यह उत्तर उन्होंने दिया कि ऐसे विरोध को तो मैं भोजन में चटनी के समान समझता हूं। उन्हों ने यह भी कहा कि हमारा शासन दुनिया के तीन हिस्सों में है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया के जिन भागों में कम्यूनिस्टों का शासन है, उस में चीन भी शामिल है। यह कितने खेद और आश्चर्य की बात है कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के बड़े बड़े लीडर इस प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं।

दस दिन के बाद इन्दौर में नगर की जनता की ओर से चीनी हमले के विरोध में जलूस निकाला गया। उस में बहुत से पोस्टर थे, जिन में लिखा था, "कम्यूनिस्ट चीन मुर्दाबाद"। हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री होमी दाजी, अपने ग्रुप को ले कर वहां पर पहुंचे और उन्हों ने उन पोस्टरों को फाड़ दिया। क्या इस का साफ़ मतलब यह नहीं है कि यहां पर तो कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य सफ़ाई पेश करते हैं और बाहर सारे देश में वे राष्ट्र के हितों के विरुद्ध एक विद्रोह फैला रहे हैं? आज सारे देश की जनता कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के विरुद्ध है। इस स्थिति में क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार नहीं करती कि इस पार्टी पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देना चाहिये?

चीन के हमले के सम्बन्ध में विश्व के जिन चालीस देशों ने हमारा समर्थन किया है, हम उन की तारीफ़ करते हैं। किन्तु कुछ कम्यूनिस्ट देश ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने चीन का समर्थन किया है। क्या भारत की कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि विश्व की जिन कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टियों ने चीन का समर्थन किया है, वह उन के विरुद्ध अपना विरोध प्रकट करे? अगर उन्हों ने देश-भक्ति निभानी है, तो उस का सीधा रास्ता यह है कि उन्हें अपने सिद्धान्तों में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये।

19·25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी को चू-एन-लाई का पुतला बना कर उसे चीनी दूतावास के सामने जलाना चाहिये और अपने झंडे का रंग भी बदल देना चाहिये। कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी ने अपने जीवन में कभी भी "भारत माता की जय" नहीं बोली है। उस को अपने नारे भी पलटने चाहियें।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahida. He is the only Member perhaps who remains out of that list which was prepared day before yesterday. Is there any other Member whom I may have promised?

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने बारह बजे अपना नाम दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर कोई और माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे, तो उन को मैं बाद में बुला लूंगा। Now they should be very short. Only suggestions should be given. Otherwise, everything has been said. Now only association is required.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I will be the shortest possibly in the House.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): If there is a little chance of others being included, their names may be taken.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: So much has been said that a person like me feels diffident in wasting the time of the House and my breath.

I consider that these are days when people should restrict themselves and speak in all dignity befitting our country and ourselves. These are days of emergency. As I have known since my days in London, we are known as a nation of talkers. Though

I also belong to this class, I would have requested many of my friends to be brief as much as possible and not to throw mud at each other. I have been much pained to note that most of the Members have thrown much of mud at each other, and a person like me, a nationalist, feels rather sad that even in such a case of emergency we cannot restrict ourselves and refrain from casting aspersions on each other. I therefore prevent myself from saying anything at all against any Member or any party, and I welcome all those who come forward in a nationalist way and support the Government Whether we like it or not, in a democratic way we have to accept this Government, and I have many times said that I am proud of this Government. I say with all emphasis that, whether you like it or not, this Government is in power and we must be fully at the back of it in the present emergency.

I who have been wearing this *pesari* turban for the last 17 years, and am one of those associated with Sardar Patel and also Netaji, have been saying all these years that wearing this turban is like wearing a *kafan*. I wear it not for exhibition, but because these are the days when I should prove my worth. I am proud to say that by my activities in 1947 I had raised a volunteer force of nearly a lakh of people in Gujarat, and it was considered a very nationalist movement, with about 135 INA officers. At the time of Gandhiji's death many voluntary organisations were wound up, and I was requested to wind up my organisation also. I lost a few lakhs of rupees. I am not saying all these things to boast of what I did. but to offer myself again unstintedly, as I have done today to the President, along with many Members of this House. We have sent a letter to the President, and I again say that I am prepared to go from village to village as I had done in the days of 1947 with the national flag, saying nothing about the parties, and enlist at least a lakh of volunteers on behalf of Gujarat.

These are not empty words. I am a fully militarily qualified person I know what arms, what wars, are. I have also been a pilot, I wish to bring it to the notice of the Members that they should not under-rate China at all. We must fully understand what China is. It is a world power, and no amount of mere shouting will do any good. Every Indian will have to raise to the occasion and be prepared to lose his sons, brothers or cousins to the extent of one-third of the persons, and unless every young and able-bodied man takes up a rifle in his hands, no amount of volleyes of these words will save you. Through you, Sir, I want to emphasise on the Prime Minister that every young and able-bodied man in this country should be given full military training. We are not yet aware of the seriousness of the situation. The first emergency call should have been to call up all the young, able-bodied men between the ages of 17 and 25. What are we waiting for? From whom do we need orders to train up these lads? Why can't the Members of Parliament bring forward to the notice of the Prime Minister and say, "Who is going to fight for this country—the elders? People who are speaking a lot and doing less?" This is not a small battle. Do not belittle the situation. It is a major war. How many of us can reach the height of even 14.000 ft? The task is Himalayan, and we have to fight the battle in the Himalayas. The battle will not be fought at Tejpur or at Delhi, it will be fought at the foothills of the Himalayas. If we fail there, then the battle will be fought in the open country. and untrained people will not be able to save the situation.

All able-bodied persons should take up refles. I have suggested to Shri Karni Singhji that even Members of Parliament should take up rifles. Every morning, instead of having a daily walk, let them learn what arms training is, and that will give a good lead The country requires a lead today; not speeches at

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

Connaught Place or at other public places.

I am glad that many of the hon. Members of the Lok Sabha—I am proud of them—have signed and offered their personal services. I am sure a day will arise when we shall go to the front and offer our services. I may be a laughing-stock. I have heard some Members telling me. "You are doing all this for propaganda purposes. You want your name to appear in the newspapers." But I tell them that I just take it in a democratic way. If the call comes, I assure you, I shall even without seeing my wife go to the front straight. These are days of giving inspiration and action.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): She will also accompany you!

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: I offer the services of my own self, of my children, my wife and of my mother also. I offer my total nationalization; no reservedness and no compartments.

I am also a signatory to one of the amendments to the resolution of the Prime Minister and I shall say something about it tomorrow. I do not want any Member to restrict the hands of the Prime Minister. He must be given unstinted support. Whatever party to which we may belong, we should not cast any aspersion on the Government at this juncture I am prepared to stand by the Prime Minister and our President in this hour or ordeal. There should be no talk of any division. There should be no talk of any censure motions. I am surprised when senior Members also do not hear me. I am surprised when some hon. Members talk of castigating Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, one of our great sons. This is not the occasion to say anything about him. We must all stand by him, and I am sure that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, who has been talking of peace all these years will now have to change and suit himself according to the conditions that obtain now. He has received training from Gandhiji. He shall have to receive training in war also and we all shall have to receive training for war. These are days when we have to make the hands of our Prime Minister as strong as possible and not flicker nor falter.

As I said previously, I shall not speak much. But through you, Sir, and through the House, I assure my fullest support for the country.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. First of all, I wish to pay my homage to the valiant soldiers, the jawans, who have laid down their lives for safeguarding our frontiers. I also send my heart-felt greetings to the brave soldiers who are guarding our frontiers. Several Members have spoken about the treacherous and naked aggression that China has committed on us. Our friendly hand has been spurned away and they have committed an unprovoked aggression as never in the annals of history. Many Members have spoken about it and I do not want to speak much regarding the aggression that has been perpetrated. But in this grave crisis of our national emergency, I would put forward certain suggestions for the consideration of Government.

This aggression by the Chinese has come to us as something which is a blessing in disguise. It has forged unity. Unity in diversity has been forged in this country. My suggestion is that the administration and the Government should be streamlined. For this purpose, my suggestions are firstly, regarding stepping up food production in this country; we have to form a second line of defence and fortify the industrial and agricultural base of this country. I humbly suggest that a small committee should be constitued with the concerned Food

and Agriculture Ministers of the surplus States as members and the Union Minister as Chairman to see that every financial assistance is given to step up food production and to streamline the administration. The Union Food Minister should undertake a tour of the States immediately and find out what every State can afford to give to the country in this hour of crisis.

We have not been very much up to the mark so far as the propaganda Ministry is concerned. I suggest that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should invite important editors of newspapers in this country and form a committee to advise them on the day-to-day propaganda that has to be carried on in this country.

Wasteful expenditur that is going on, for example about community development, should be given up and only the agricltural part of it should be stabilised. The personnel that has been engaged in community development areas should be geared up.

At present recruitmnt is only taking place in towns. Recruitment boards should be constituted and they should go into the villages also for recruiting people to be enlisted in the army.

During the emergency period, the defence ordance factories that are going into production should not be fettered by any restrictions about recruitment of personnel. They should be allowed to recruit their own personnel for these defence factories.

Sir, I would conclude by again paying homage through you to the valiant jawans who are fighting for the freedom of the country. We wholeheartedly support the resolution that has been put forward by our Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I would only wish that other Members would emulate his example.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Shri Rameshwar Rao.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the two Resolutions moved before the House. I find both the Resolutions are self-explanatory and, therefore, nothing much need be said about them. I want to emphasize only one or two things.

Sir, so far as the policy of non-alignment is concerned, we have seen that in spite of that policy, we are getting help from various non-aligned countries and, therefore, there is no reason why we should go back from the policy that we adorn so much.

Now, Sir, I would like to submit a few suggestions so far as the eastern sector is concerned to which I belong. Geographically situated as it is—linked with the rest of India by a narrow corridor having meagre means of transport and flanked by an unfriendly and unhelpful neighbour against the powerful thrust by the ruthless enemy—this region presents various special problems which warant urgent measures to be adopted in view of a long drawn war. I hope, Sir, the Prime Minister will take special interest to see that the measures are taken without any delay. We have, in the meantime, made certain suggestions to the Railway Ministry and also to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, suggesting what specific and concrete measures should be taken in this direction in keeping the supply line undisturbed.

Sir, I can assure you and this House that the people in this sector, which is involved in the actual war now, are maintaining a very high morale and they have already taken the initiative in organising the civil defence without waiting for any direction or lead to come from the Government. But what they need is, they should be given the necessary training facilities in matters of air-raid precautions and the like

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

One thing which I would very earnestly suggest for the consideration of the Agriculture Ministry is this. Our agricultural production is always hampered by either floods or droughts. We have rains for four months and for eight months we do not get any rain or irrigation facilities. Now, during this emergency, we should take immediate steps to provide irigation facilities so that our farmers can grow not only enough food for themselves but also sufficient food that can be produced locally for a large number of armed personnel and other personnel who are coming there to defend our country. In this connection, I would also like to suggest that the Agriculture Ministry should render all possible help in esablishing as many farms for poultry and goat as possible. These will be required for meeting the needs of the Defence personnel.

Sir, one thing that is delighting is that our civilian population, men and women, particularly youths including even boys and girls from schools, have been trying to give all help that they can tour armed forces whenever they pass through our towns and villages. Very recently, they helped the Army in widening a narrow road to enable the heavy army vehicles to pass through and the did it in one day. Similarly, our women are running canteens voluntarily and giving encouragement and inspiration to our armed forces These gestures have been very much appreciated by our armed forces themselves from the front.

Sir, I do not want to take any more of your time. I only want to associate myself with all the sentiments that have been expressed in the second resolution paying tribute to our jawans who have laid down their lives and sending compliments and greetings to our brave soldiers who are fighting valiantly facing so many odds and also offering our gratitude to all friendly countries who are giving us voluntary aid.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we meet here in a grave situation. Our House was scheduled to meet only on the 19th and when it was submmoned to meet on the 8th the people outside felt that we were doing some good work for the nation. Many things have been said here. You have suggested, Sir, that we should only offer suggestions. Therefore, I do not want to go back over those speeches.

I have heard some people questioning whether the Prime Minister should be our leader during this war time. But I do not see any point in such an argument. He is not only the leader of this country and this House, but he is the symbol of the nation. Therefore, there is no doubt about it.

Sir, we come from Assam which is a frontier State where fighting is going on. People ask me, what is the morale of the people of Assam. I have told them boldly what I saw in my parts of the country, that the people of Assam have kept their morale very very high. There is no question of their losing their morale. Sir, the people of Assam defeated the Moghuls 17 times. Not an inch of land was given up by them. Still people have doubts about the morale of the people of Assam. There is no question of their having any kind of fear or anything else. We only need help from the Government. In the present stage we cannot fight with lathi. We will have to fight with modern weapons. We ask the Government only to supply such weopons.

There is the question of civil defence. This is the most important factor during war time. I want to tell something from my personal experience. The ther day I was going from

Bombay to Assam. The train stopped at Bijni station. I was surrounded by CID officers—I do not want to mention their names, I can give it in writing if necessary. They asked whether they should guard the railway line, defend the bridges or guard the villages. I asked them what they meant by villages. They said that there was only one tiny metre gauge line which was to be guarded from Siliguri to Gauhati, whereas there were some villages—I am not able to mention their names—which they suspected were harbouring some miscreants, some infiltrators. They said that it was difficult for them to make out who were infiltrators and who were not. Shri Harvani was saying that he stood for the 50 million Muslims. I quite appreciate his feelings and sentiments. But the point is whether all those people can be trusted. This fact has to be taken into consideration.

Another thing is, at the beginning of the war only river transport through the Brahamaputra river run by the Joint Steamer Company had suspended their activities for four months due to illegal strike by Pakistani crew. I do not know whether the Government has tried to do something about that. It is a monopoly of the Joint Steamer Company and the crew who are all Pakistani people have been instigated by the Pakistani Government. Therefore you can imagine if such a thing happened in the beginning of the war what would be the fate of Assam.

Shri Kotoki was saying that our country is surrounded by foreign countries. On one side there is Burma, on two sides, that is, on the south and the west there is Pakistan and there is Bhutan in the north. So you can quite imagine the weakness of this tiny line through the 40-mile corridor through West Bengal. We have been asking our Railway Minister—he is not here—to strengthen this line and have been putting forward very many suggestions. Of course, I am grateful that they have given us one bridge on the Brahmaputra, but what will we do with that bridge when the line is broken? There are so many parts of that line which are submerged by floods. The other day I wrote to the hon. Railway Minister about it and in reply he said that there is no money provided for it in the Third Plan. What a sad thing it is to reply like that? I do not understand this. He said that this line has been strengthened now and the railway line is not submerged. I would write to him again asking as to how many days during the last July-August floods it was submerged and suspended.

Another thing which Shri Bhattacharya was suggesting I do not like to repeat. In the area I come from there is only one line, that is, the highway. Since the bridge has been constructed on the Brahmputra, the national highway has been diverted from North Salmara to Pandu which is about 46 miles. On these 46 miles seven big bridges are required on the Ai, Manas, Bhalukadonga, Beki and other rivers. These are turbulent rivers and they need bridges. There is not a single bridge. If it is not done now during the winter season, when summer comes I do not know how we will be able to manage the war. So, these things have to be seen carefully. There is no use of talking big here and saying, "We can sacrifice our lives; we can do this and that". Supply is the main thing in wartime and if supply is suspended, how can you fight? You cannot fight with a hungry belly. Therefore there must be a flow of supply. There is not a single hon. Minister here. The hon. Deputy Minister is here and he is from Assam. I request him to take note of this and construct all the bridges which are required for the supply of food.

[Shri Basumatari].

About the airline, our aeroplanes have to fly over Pakistan. You know how hostile Pakistan is. Only the other day they made a statement that we must not deport these infiltrated people. You cannot believe them. They may take advantage of this danger. With this advantageous position they may not allow our aircraft to fly over Pakistan. That has to be taken note of. I, therefore, request the Government to be vigilant. When other hon. Members were speaking I was looking to the faces of hon. Ministers. They are not so serious as they ought to be. I hope they will be serious at the present juncture.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki . . .Absent. Shri Shree Narayan Das . . Absent. Shri P. R. Chakraverti . .Absent. Shri C. M. Chaudhry . .Absent. Shri Mohammad Tahir.

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर (किशनगंज) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, हमारे लीडर ने जो रजवीज पेश की है उस की ताईद कर के में चन्द बातें अर्ज करूंगा । यह मौका नहीं है कि इस पर ज्यादा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मेम्बर साहिबान बोल लें वे कृपा कर के चले न जायें ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : इस वक्त मौका यह नहीं है कि हम ज्यादा वक्त सर्फ करें बल्कि मौका यह है कि हम अमल करें ।

अमल से जिन्दगी बनती है जन्नत भी
जहन्नुम भी

अमल करेंगे तो कामयाबी होगी । इस वक्त मुझे चन्द बातें अर्ज कर देनी हैं। मेरे दिल में एक खतरा पैदा हो रहा है । खतरा य है कि चाइनीज की तरफ हम ने हमेशा दोती का ह थ बढ़ाया और दोस्ती का हाथ हो नहीं बढ़ाया बल्कि शराफत का हाथ बढ़ाया लेकिन उसका जवाब हमें दुश्मनी से और खलालत से मिला । यही नहीं, बल्कि जब हम दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा रहे थे तो चाइना ने यह कहा :

We shall liberate India from the clutches of Imperialism.

इस से हम को चीन के इरादे और मिजाज का पता चलता है ।

यही नहीं, जब दलाई लामा को हम लोगों ने वैलकम किया था उस वक्त चाइना में एक रैली हुई थी और उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि हम एक एक हिन्दुस्तानी को अपने घूंसे से मार डालेंगे । इस किस्म के बयानात दिये गये थे ।

यही नहीं, बल्कि जब लद्दाख में हमारे आठ नौ जवान गिरफ्तार हुए थे पिछले सालों में, जिन को बाद में चाइनीज ने छोड़ दिया था, जब वह आये तो उन्होंने जो बयान दिया उस बयान से साफ तौर से मालूम होता है कि उन से भी यही कहा कि हम इंडिया को लिबरेट करेंगे । यह समझ में नहीं आता कि वह हम को किस से लिबरेट करेंगे । हम तो एक आजाद मुल्क है, हम को लिबरेट करने का उन को क्या हक है । लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि हम इम्परियलिस्ट हैं और हम को इम्पीरियलिज्म से लिबरेट करना चाहते है । इस से चाइना के मिजाज का पता चलता है ।

इस के बाद फिर रशिया का हाल देखिये । रूस का अव्वल तो चाइना से मिलिटरी पैक्ट है । रूस यह कहता है कि

India is a friendly country but Chinese are our brothers.

हम उसके दोस्त है लेकिन चीनी तो उसके भाई है । यही नहीं, बल्कि चाइना ने जो एक नक्शा तैयार किया है, जिस में दिखाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की इतनी जमीन हम को मिलनी चाहिये, वह नक्शा मास्को के गवर्नमेंट हाउस में लटका हुआ है । इस के मानी यह हैं कि उस नक्शे को रूस ने एप्रूव कर दिया है । अगर वह यह समझता था कि चीन का

वह काम गलत है तो उसे इस चीज को गवर्नमेंट हाउस में नहीं लटकाना चाहिये था। वह चीज बहुत खतरनाक है।

मेरा अन्दाजा यह है कि चाइना का यह इरादा नहीं है कि वह हमारे प्लेन्स में आवे। वह हिली एरियाज में आ कर रुक जाना चाहता है और वहां रुकने के बाद वह और रूस दोनों मिलकर यहां के कम्युनिस्टों को हथियार देंगे, और जो खेल उस ने च्यांगकाई शेक के साथ खेला था वही यहां खेलना चाहता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई इस वक्त एक रिजोल्यूशन पास कर के हमें भुलावा दे रहे है। उन के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उन के लिये सब से बेहतर काम यह था कि वह चीन जाते, जैसा कि वह अक्सर जाते रहते है, और उन से कहते कि हम तुम्हारी आइडियालाजी को हिन्दुस्तान में चला रहे हैं और इस मुल्क को एक दिन कम्युनिस्ट बना लेंते। लेकिन जब तुमने हमारे मुल्क पर हमला कर दिया और कब्जा करें तो हम तुम्हारी पार्टी को छोड़ते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को डिजाल्व करते हैं। तब क्याज किया जाता कि हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को वाकई हिन्दुस्तान की मुहब्बत है तब हम समझते कि वाक़ई ये लोग सिंसियर थे। लेकिन उन्हों ने ऐसा नहीं किया। वह एक महज भुलावा दे रहे हैं और यह कह कर कि हम गवर्नमेंट के साथ है वह महज अपनी पार्टी को जिंदा रखना चाहते है। एक वक्त आयेगा जब रूस और चीन दोनों मिल कर इन की मदद करेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान में वह खलफ़िशार पैदा करेंगे जैसा कि श्री चाऊ ऐन लाई ने वहां पैदा किया है।

20 hrs.

इस सिलसिले में मैं दो, चार बातें और कह देना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस चीज को हमारी गवर्नमेंट और हमारे मुल्क को अपने दिल में बतौर वार्निंग के ले लेना चाहिये कि यह जो हम कहते है कि पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस करेंगे, जहां तक पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस के उसूल का ताल्लुक यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस करें लेकिन किस वक्त करें, इस का ध्यान रखना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस वक्त पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस की बिलकुल जरूरत नहीं है। पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस करने के पहले हम ऐसी फिजा पैदा कर दें, ऐसी हालत पैदा कर दें कि चाऊ ऐन लाई खुद हम से प्रपोज करें कि वे हम से पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस करने के वास्ते तैयार है और वह कहें कि हम से गलती हुई है हमें माफ किया जाय, पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस उसी वक्त हो सकते हैं वरना नहीं या तो उस वक्त हो सकते है जब हम मैकमोहन लाइन से उन को पीछे कर के दो, चार क़दम आगे बढ़ जायें और वह हमारे सामने झुक कर कहें कि साहब हम से गलती हुई, हम आप से पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस करने के लिये तैयार हैं। इसलिये मैं पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस के बारे में अपनी गवर्नमेंट से अपील करता हूं कि ऐसी हालत के क़ब्ल उस के ऊपर विचार करने को तैयार न हों। हम देखते है कि बराबर हमारी तरफ से इस बारे में ढील बर्ती गई है। एक तरफ तो हम ने यह बराबर कहा कि no talk with China unless aggression is vacated. एक बात हो गई। लेकिन दूसरा मामला आया तो हम ने कह दिया कि no talk with China unless aggression is terminated.

अब यह अजीब बात है कि पहले हम ने वकेटड कहा और फिर हमारी तरफ से टर्मिनेशन आ गया। इस के बाद हमारी तरफ से ८ सितम्बर की लाइन का नाम आ गया। अब इन सब चीजों को देख कर दिल को बहुत तक़लीफ होती है कि आखिर यह क्या वजह है कि हम लोग इस तरीक़े से अपने को कमजोर और दबे हुए समझते है? चीनियों को हमें साफ तौर से बता देना चाहिये कि जब तक वे मैकमहोन लाइन के उस पार नहीं चलें जायेंगे तब तक हम उन से पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस करने को क़तई

[श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर]

तैयार नहीं है । इस के बारे में जब वह खुद अपील करें तो उस को पार्लियामेंट के सामने लाया जाये और उस को बतलाया जाये कि चीनी हम से पीसफुल निगोशिएशंस करना चाहते है, पार्लियामेंट की राय लेकर और उस के मुताबिक उन से डील किया जाये ।

अक्सर हाउस में पाकिस्तान के ऐटीच्यूड का जिक्र आया है । यह ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान का जो ऐटीच्यूड है वह बिल्कुल गलत है । हमारी गवर्नमेंट से गालिबन उनकी कुछ बातें हो रही हैं । मुमकिन है कि पाकिस्तान वालों को अकल आ जाये और मैं खुदा से दुआ करता हूं कि उन को ऐसी अकल और समझ आ जाये ताकि वह अपना गैर दोस्ताना रवैय्या छोड़ कर हमारा साथ दें ।

ख्वाजा नाजिमुद्दीन ने जो यह कंडीशन रक्खी है कि हिन्दुस्तान मुसलमानों की हिफाजत का ऐलान करे । अब यह एक अजीब सी बात है । अरे भाई हम एक डेमोक्रेटिक मुल्क में रहते है और यहां हम आपके कहे बगैर हिफाजत में हैं । आप को हमारी हिफाजत में क्या पड़ी है ? मैं उनको इस तरह की बातें न करने के लिये वार्न करना चाहता हूं । मैं तो उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वाकई चीन या कम्युनिज्म हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ आया तो यह ९ करोड़ मुसलमान जिनकी कि हिफाजत के लिये ख्वाजा नाजिमुद्दीन बोलते हैं वह ख्वाब में भी नजर नहीं आयेंगे और वह सब खत्म हो जायेंगे । इसलिये मैं ख्वाजा नाजिमुद्दीन जो कि पाकिस्तान की मुस्लिम लीग के अभी प्रेजिडेंट हुये हैं, उनसे अपील करूंगा कि वह इस तरह की बातें न करें और वह पाकिस्तान के मासेज को इस बात के लिये तैयार करें और वहां की हुकूमत को मजबूर करें कि उस के लिये सिवाय इसके और कोई चारा नहीं है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का साथ दे ।

जहां तक कम्युनिज्म और मुसलमानों का ताल्लुक है, मैं बहैसियत एक मुसलमान के कहता हूं कि जहां कम्युनिज्म आयेगा वहां से मुसलमान चला जायेगा ।

वतन की आजादी की हिफाजत के लिये कोई भी कुर्बानी कम नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी नेशन की सब से बड़ी कुर्बनी वतन की हिफाजत करने के रास्ते में होती है । यह सब से बड़ी कुर्बानी है, इस से बढ़ कर और कोई कुर्बानी नहीं हो सकती । आज की फ़िज़ा में हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा-बच्चा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ है । औरतें, बच्चे, जवान और बूढ़े सब उनके साथ हैं । हम एक दिन दिखला देंगे कि हम ने चीन को मैक-मोहन लाइन से पीछे हटा दिया है । यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि कम्युनिज्म को हम कभी अपने मुल्क में जमने का मौक़ा नहीं देंगे । अब चूंकि मेरा वक्त खत्म हो गया है इसलिये और ज्यादा न कहते हुये बस आखिर में एक शेर पर अपनी स्पीच खत्म करता हूं :—

"सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा,
हम बुलबुलें हैं उसकी, यह गुलिस्तां हमारा ।"

[جناب اسپیکر صاحب ، ہمارے لیڈر نے جو تجویز پیش کی ہے اُس کی تائید کرکے میں چند باتیں عرض کروں گا - یہ موقع نہیں ہے کہ اس پر زیادہ . . . . .

Mr. Speaker:

جو ممبر صاحبان بول لیں وے کرپا کرکے چلے نہ جائیں -

Shri Mohammad Tahir:

اس وقت موقع نہیں ہے کہ ہم زیادہ وقت صرف کریں بلکہ موقع یہ ہے کہ ہم عمل کریں -

پچھلے سالوں میں—جن کو بعد میں چائنیز نے چھوڑ دیا تھا - جب وہ آئے تو اُنھوں نے جو بیان دیا اس بیان سے صاف طور سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ان سے بھی یہی کہا کہ ہم اِنڈیا کو لبریٹ کریں گے - یہہ سمجھہ میں نہیں آتا کہ وہ ہم کو کس سے لبریٹ کریں گے - ہم تو ایک آزاد ملک ہیں - ہم کو لبریٹ کرنے کا ان کو کیا حق ہے - لیکن وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم امپیریلسٹ ہیں اور ہم کو امپیریلزم سے لبریٹ کرنا چاہتے ہیں- اس سے چائنا کے مزاج کا پتہ چلتا ہے -

اس کے بعد پھر رشیا کا حال دیکھئے - روس کا اول تو چائنا سے ملٹری پیکٹ ہے - روس یہہ کہتا ہے کہ

India is a friendly country but Chinese are our brothers.

ہم اس کے دوست ہیں لیکن چینی تو اس کے بھائی ہیں - یہی نہیں و بلکہ چائنا نے جو ایک نقشہ تیار کیا ہے - جس میں دکھایا ہے کہ ہندوستان کی اتنی زمیں ہم کو ملنی چاہئے - وہ نقشہ ماسکو کے گورنمنٹ ہاؤس میں لٹکا ہوا ہے - اس کے معنی یہہ ہیں کہ اس نقشے کو روس نے اپروو کو دیا ہے ۔ اگر وہ یہ سمجھتا تھا کہ چین کا یہہ کام غلط ہے تو اسے

عمل سے زندگی بنتی ہے جنت بھی جہنم بھی

عمل کریں گے تو کامیابی ہوگی - اِس وقت مجھے چند باتیں عرض کر دینی ہیں - میرے دل میں ایک خطرہ پیدا ہو رہا ہے - خطرہ یہہ ہے کہ چائنیز کی طرف ہم نے ہمیشہ دوستی کا ہاتھہ بڑھایا اور دوستی کا ہاتھہ ہی نہیں بڑھایا بلکہ شرافت کا ہاتھہ بڑھایا - لیکن اِس کا جواب ہمیں دشمنی سے اور ذلالت سے ملا - یہی نہیں بلکہ جب ہم دوستی کا ہاتھہ بڑھا رہے تھے تو چائنا نے یہ کہا -

We shall liberate India from the clutches of Imperialism.

اس سے ہم کو چین کے ارادے اور اُسکے مزاج کا پتہ چلتا ہے -

یہی نہیں و جب دلائی لاما کو ہم لوگوں نے ویلکم کیا تھا اس وقت چائنا میں آیک ریلی ہوئی تھی - اور اس میں انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم ایک ایک ہندوستانی کو اپنے گھونسے سے مار ڈالیں گے - اس قسم کے بیانات دئے گئے -

یہی نہیں و بلکہ جب لداخ میں

اپنی پارٹی کو زندہ رکھنا چاہتے ہیں - ایک وقت آئے گا جب روس اور چین دونوں مل کر ان کی مدد کرینگے اور ہندوستان میں وہ خلفشار پیدا کرینگے جیسا کہ شری چاؤ این لائی نے چین میں پیدا کیا ہے -

اس سلسلے میں میں دو چار باتیں اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس چیز کو ہماری گورنمنٹ اور ہمارے ملک کو اپنے دل میں بطور وارننگ کے لے لینا چاہئے - ہم کہتے ہیں کہ پیسفل نیگوشیشنز کرینگے - جہاں تک پیسفل نیگوشیشنز کا تعلق ہے یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے - پیسفل نیگوشیشنز کریں - لیکن کس وقت کریں اس کا دھیان رکھنا بہت ضروری - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس وقت پیسفل نیگوشیشنز کی بالکل ضرورت نہیں ہے - پیسفل نیگوشیشنز کرنے کے پہلے ہم ایسی فضا پیدا کردیں - ایسی حالت پیدا کردیں کہ چاؤ این لائی خود ہم سے پرپوز کریں کہ وہ ہم سے پیسفل نیگوشیشنز کرنے کے واسطے تیار ہیں اور وہ کہیں کہ ہم سے غلطی ہوئی ہے - ہمیں معاف کیا جائے - پیسفل نیگوشیشنز اس وقت ہو سکتے ہیں ورنہ نہیں - یا پھر اس وقت ہو سکتے ہیں جب ہم میکموہن لائن سے انکو پیچھے کردیں -

[شری محمد طاہر]

نہیں لٹکنا چاہئے تھا - یہ چیز بہت خطرناک ہے -

میرا اندازہ یہ ہے کہ چائنا کا یہ ارادہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ ہمارے پلینس میں آوے - وہ ہلی ایریاز میں آکر رک جانا چاہتا ہے - اور وہاں رکنے کے بعد وہ اور روس دونوں ملکر یہاں کے کمیونسٹوں کو ہتھیار دیگا - اور جو کھیل اس نے چیانگ کائی شک کے ساتھ کھیلا تھا وہی یہاں کھیلنا چاہتا ہے - مجھے ایسا لگتا ہے کہ ہمارے کمیونسٹ بھائی اس وقت ایک رزولوشن پاس کرکے ہمیں بھلاوا دے رہے ہیں - اُن کے بارے میں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کے لئے سب سے بہتر کام یہ تھا کہ وہ چین جائیں جیسا کہ وہ اکثر جاتے رہتے ہیں - اور ان سے کہتے کہ ہم تمہاری آئیڈیالوجی کو ہندوستان میں چلا رہے ہیں - اور اس ملک کو ایک دن کمیونسٹ بنا لیتے لیکن جبکہ تم نے ہمارے ملک پر حملہ کر دیا اور قبضہ کریں تو ہم تمہاری پارٹی کو چھوڑتے ہیں اور ہندوستان کی کمیونسٹ پارٹی کو قوالو کرتے ہیں - تب خیال کیا جاتا کہ ہندوستان کی کمیونسٹ پارٹی کو واقعی ہی ہندوستان کی محبت ہے - لیکن انہوں نے ایسا نہیں کیا - وہ ایک محض بھلاوا دے رہے ہیں اور یہ کہہ کر کہ ہم گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ ہیں وہ محض

تیار نہیں ہیں - اس کے بارے میں جب وہ خود اپیل کریں تو اس کو پارلیمینٹ کے سامنے لایا جائے اور اس کو بتلایا جائے کہ چینی ہم سے پیسفل نیگوشیشنز کرنا چاہتے ہیں - پارلیمینٹ کی رائے لیکر اور اس کے مطابق ان سے قبل کیا جائے -

اکثر ہاؤس میں پاکستان کے ایٹیچیوڈ کا ذکر آتا ہے - یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ پاکستان کا جو ایٹیچیٹوڈ ہے - وہ بالکل غلط ہے - ہماری گورنمنٹ سے غالباً ان کی کچھ باتیں ہورہی ہیں - ممکن ہے کہ پاکستان والوں کو عقل آجائے اور میں خدا سے دعا کرتا ہوں کہ انکو ایسی عقل اور سمجھ آجائے تاکہ وہ اپنا غیر دوستانہ رویہ چھوڑ کر ہمارا ساتھ دیں - خواجہ ناظم الدین نے جو یہ کلذیشی رکھی ہے کہ ہندوستان مسلمانوں کی حفاظت کا اعلان کرے وہ ایک عجیب سی بات ہے - ارے بھائی - ہم ایک ڈیموکریٹک ملک میں رہتے ہیں اور یہاں ہم آپکے کہنے بغیر حفاظت میں ہیں - آپ کو ہماری حفاظت سے کیا پڑی ہے - میں ان کو اس طرح کی باتیں نہ کرنے کے لئے وارن کرتا ہوں - میں تو ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر واقعی چین یا کمیونزم ہندوستان کی طرف آیا تو ۹ کروڑ مسلمان - جن کی حفاظت کے لئے خواجہ

چار قدم آگے بڑھے جائیں اور وہ ہمارے سامنے جھک کر کہیں کہ صاحب ہم سے غلطی ہوئی - ہم آپ سے پیسفل نیگوشیشنز کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں - اس لئے میں پیسفل نیگوشیشنز کے بارے میں اپنی گورنمنٹ سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ ایسی حالت کے قبل اس کے اوپر غور کرنے کو تیار نہ ہو - ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ برابر ہماری طرف سے اس بارے میں تھیل برتی گئی ہے - ایک طرف تو ہم نے یہ برابر کہا ہے کہ

no talk with China unless aggression is vacated.

یہ ایک بات ہو گئی - لیکن دوسرا معاملہ آیا تو ہم نے کہہ دیا کہ

no talk with China until aggression is terminated.

اب یہ عجیب بات ہے کہ پہلے ہم نے ریکیسٹ کیا اور پھر ہماری طرف سے ٹرمینیشن آگیا - اس کے بعد ہماری طرف سے ۸ ستمبر کی لائن کا نام آگیا - اب ان سب چیزوں کو دیکھکر دل کو بہت تکلیف ہوتی ہے کہ آخر کیا وجہ ہے کہ ہم لوگ اس طریقے سے اپنے کو کمزور اور دبے ہوئے سمجھتے ہیں - چینیوں کو ہمیں صاف طور سے بتا دینا چاہئے کہ جب تک وہ میکموہن لائن کے اس پار نہیں چلے جائینگے - تب تک ہم ان سے پیسفل نیگوشیشنز کرنے کو قطعی

[شری محمد طاہر]

ناظم‌الدین بولتے ہیں - خواب میں بھی نظر نہیں آئینگے اور وہ سب ختم ہو جائینگے - اس لئے میں خواجہ ناظم الدین سے - جو کہ پاکستان کی مسلم لیگ کے ابھی پریزیڈینٹ ہوئے ہیں - اپیل کرونگا کہ وہ اس طرح کی باتیں نہ کریں اور وہ پاکستان کے ماسز کو اس بات کے لئے تیار کریں اور وہاں کی حکومت کو مجبور کریں کہ اس کے لئے سوائے اس کے اور کوئی چارہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ ہندوستان کا ساتھ دے -

جہاں تک کمیونزم اور مسلمانوں کا تعلق ہے - میں بحیثیت ایک مسلمان کے کہتا ہوں کہ جہاں کمیونزم اُٹھگا - وہاں سے مسلمان چلا جائیگا - وطن کی آزادی کی حفاظت کے لئے کوئی بھی قربانی کم نہیں ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کسی بھی نیشن کی سب سے بڑی قربانی وطن کی حفاظت کرنے کے راستے میں ہوتی ہے - یہ سب سے بڑی قربانی ہے - اس سے بڑھکر اور کوئی قربانی نہیں ہو سکتی - آج نئی فضا میں ہندوستان کا بچہ بچہ پرائم منسٹر صاحب کے ساتھ ہے - عورتیں - بچے جوان اور بوڑھے سب ان کے ساتھ ہیں - ہم ایک دن دکھلا دیں گے کہ ہم نے چین کو میکموہن لائن سے پیچھے ہٹا دیا ہے - یہ بالکل صاف ہے کہ کمیونزم کو ہم کبھی اپنے ملک میں جمنے کا موقعہ نہیں دینگے - اب چونکہ میرا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے اس لئے اور زیادہ نہ کہتے ہوئے میں آخر میں ایک شعر پر اپنی اسپیچ ختم کرتا ہوں -

سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستاں ہمارا
ہم بلبلیں ہیں اُسکی یہ گلستاں ہمارا -]

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rameshwar Prasad Singh. Shri Shashi Ranjan.

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): Mr. Speaker, for the last five days, enough has been said. It is so good that almost all of us have lent support to the Resolutions moved by our Prime Minister, of course, some with minor amendments. I also rise to support the same without any amendment, for, I think it is not the opportune hour to deal with minor issues, just to make slight adjustments here and there.

It is quite true that we have had to pay a very heavy toll for our goodness and for sticking to *dharma*.

But at the same time, it is gratifying that our soldiers have died fighting for *dharma* against *adharma*. So, according to Lord Krishna, they must have achieved *swarga*. The sacrifice of their mortal body is worth emulating, and I bow my head in the honour of the departed souls.

There cannot be two opinions that we are passing through a great crisis, and we must be very serious and thoughtful of the situation. In my humble opinion, this is not the opportune moment to pass sweeping remarks against each other and try to show down any individual or any party unless their actions are anti-national.

I agree with the previous speakers that little of worriedness and anxiety is apparent amongst the persons responsible for carrying on

the Government. But at the same time, at this hour of emergency, we should also not try to make capital or to gain prominence out of the exit or establishment of a certain Minister. This mentality goes to create groupism and divide us in compartments, weakening our joint effort to combat the menace from outside along our borders.

I personally do not find anything new or conspicuous in a democratic set-up if a Minister tenders his resignation for the failures of his department. This is just in accordance with the established principles of democracy and is good and healthy for the growth of democracy. Comparisons have been drawn by some of the Members between our Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Churchill. I shall most humbly say that this comparison is analogous. The people of England have been shaping their democracy for many decades under the atmosphere of plenty and prosperity while our democracy is only one and a half decade old under great duress and difficulties passing through manifold problems. Secondly, Mr. Churchill or Mr. Chamberlain were leaders of their party members with no suffering or sacrifice, while Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is the leader of the masses of this vast sub-continent with supreme sacrifices and sufferings.

Our policy of non-alignment has been thoroughly elucidated in this House, and I need hardly say more, but I shall only say that credit goes to this policy that all the peace-loving countries and the governments based on democratic idealogy have extended their unconditional support. The credit also goes to our planning and the present leadership, for much before the call to the nation was given and the Proclamation of emergency was declared, the entire country had united, irrespective of caste, creed, parties and policies.

It is an open fact that there are two blocs in this world, one led by the USA and the other by the USSR with the communist ideology, and China is a Member of that communist bloc. Through this House, with great humility, I would like to caution the USSR that if they allowed China to proceed on with this expansionist and imperialist move, the time is not far off when communism will be completely wiped out with hatred and humiliation from the surface of the entire globe. There is still time left when the Government of the USSR in the name of socialism should intervene and use their good offices and persuade the Chinese Government to abandon this expansionist and imperialistic move.

At this hour, I would like to say one word regarding the Indian communists who have endorsed the recent resolution of their party and who have pledged their unconditional support to our Prime Minister. It is not just and proper that we should still doubt their bona fides and humiliate them for their role in 1942. Of course, the Indian communists who are engaging themselves in anti-national activities in the border areas, as stated by some of our hon. friends, must be dealt with most severely without any delay. But I think whoever comes with an open mind and open heart, we must welcome him and take him together to present a united front against aggression.

One thing I would like to say about the Chinese people as a whole and not the Chinese Government or the party running the Chinese Government. It is known to everybody that today in China there is only one party which is also running the Government, and the party membership is not even 2 per cent of the total population. So it will be too much to think that all the Chinese in China endorse the view of the Government there and are anti-Indian. There are pro-Indian elements also. After all, Chiang Kai-shek and his followers are all Chinese. So we must be clear in our thinking that we are opposed to

[Shri Shashi Ranjan].

the present regime there which is expansionist in its move and imperialistic in its approach.

I would now like to make a few suggestions. The services of experienced civil and military officers who have retired or who are abroad should be requisitioned under an advisory committee and they should be given definite assignments with power and responsibility. The hours of working of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Assemblies should be increased, if needed, but the duration of the sessions should be reduced to save time and to work for defence. All non-remunerative schemes should be suspended for an indefinite period and only skeleton portions of remunerative schemes should be operated.

Mr. Speaker: What is his suggestion about prolonging the hours of sitting of Lok Sabha?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: We should sit longer hours and shorten the duration of sessions.

Schemes for building of residential quarters should not be taken up for the present. The period of use of the English language as official language should be extended till we are not at rest. There should be strict censorship on all official and non-official news items, control on movement of military and government officials; and all journals which do not advocate India's cause should be banned forthwith. There should be civil defence arrangements throughout the country and in case of necessity, let that civil defence body take over charge of the administration. Border travelling, railway, roads, steamers etc. should be taken over by the military department. This was also done during the last war on the EB Railway when it was taken over by American soldiers. Restrictions on newsprint should be relaxed to facilitate wide publicity in the interest of defence of the country and to keep up the morale of the people. All consumable commodities should be so controlled that nobody is allowed to create artificial shortage. Severe steps should be taken against such doers. Fire-arms should be made available to the maximum number of persons in rural border areas. Top-heavy expenditure in Government should be reduced to the minimum in the light of what has been said by previous speakers.

In the end, I will only repeat the saying of a great statesman that democracy is always two or three years behind dictatorship but in the end it is bound to succeed.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : मोहतरम सदर साहब, मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं चार दिनों से इन्तजार कर रहा .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब माननीय सदस्य को बुलाया गया था, तो वह ग़ैर-हाजिर थे ।

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी : मैं किसी काम से बाहर चला गया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आपको बुलाया जाये, तो आप को कोई और काम पड़ जाये और इस तरह दो बातें कोइनसाइड करें, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ?

मेरा ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया गया है कि आठ बजे तक बैठने का इकरार था । अब हाउस की इस वक्त क्या राय है ? जो मेम्बर साहबान बोल चुके हैं, वे तो समझते हैं कि हम कुर्बानी कर रहे हैं और जिन्होंने बोलना है, उनकी इच्छा है कि हम बैठे रहें । मेम्बर साहबान जैसा चाहें, मैं वैसा ही करने के लिये तैयार हूं *(Interruptions.)* इस वक्त जितने माननीय सदस्य बोलना

चाहते हैं, अगर वे पांच पांच या सात सात मिनट पर राजी हों, तब तो वक्त है और मैं सब को मौका द सकता हूं। अगर इस से ज्यादा वक्त चाहिये, तो बड़ी मुश्किल होगी। (*Interruptions.*)

श्री जसवन्त मेहता (भावनगर) : दस मिनट ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हूं कि सात मिनट काफी हैं। अगर हम आपस में यह एग्रीमेंट कर लें, तो मैं सब मेम्बरान को बुला सकूंगा ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : पांच मिनट में कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है। अब मेम्बरान साहब की क्या राय है कि कल पर रखा जाये ?

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी : अगर पांच मिनट दिये जायें, तो उसमें काफी कुछ कहा जा सकता है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सात मिनट ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सात मिनट पर रजामन्द हैं, तो जो साहब यहां पर हैं, उनको मैं सात सात मिनट दे दूंगा। जिन मेम्बर साहबान को मैंने गारण्टी दी थी, उन सब को मैंने बुला लिया है। जो आज बैठे हुये हैं, जिन्होंने अपने नाम दिये हुये हैं, या जो अब नाम देना चाहते हैं, उन सब के बारे में मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता हूं। माननीय सदस्य अपनी अपनी स्लिप दे दें ।

श्रीमती यशोदा रेड्डी ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): I must at the very outset confess that I may not have any original things to say, but the occasion being such, I cannot but say a few words, because I want to express my sentiments through you to the Prime Minister and to the nation.

I am a proud citizen of this country because today India has come out as one body, one person, and we are going to defend ourselves against China, whatever it may cost.

I am also proud that we have got a leadership like that of Nehru, who was a leader in peace time, but who certainly is going to help our country even during the war as gloriously as he has led us during peace.

Thirdly, I would like to pay my tribute and homage to our brave soldiers who have lost their lives for our country. Not only do I pay my homage, but I congratulate every mother who has contributed such brave sons to this country. Glory unto them, and let there be more mothers like that in case we need.

The Chinese war against us has more than one aspect. Militarily it wants to come and sit on our heads and subjugate us, so that it may have military control. It wants to control Bhutan and if necessary Nepal, and have military control over us.

Economically it wants to give us a headache in the northern border so that our economic policies and the Third Five Year Plan may be defeated, and it wants to subjugate us in that way.

Politically it wants to keep up continuous pressure on the north to make us give up our non-alignment policy and turn to the West more and more so that it may embarrass Russia, which is today giving aid.

Ideologically it wants to convert India into a communist country.

So, militarily, politically, economically and ideologically we are going to fight it. Let China remember that when a nation like India and its patriotic indignation is roused, China can neither harm us, humiliate us, nor intimidate us and certainly not defeat us. Let it be understood.

Today our aim should be to drive out the aggressor whatever the cost,

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy].

and we are going to do it irrespective of ideas and ideologies. We are going to get aid from any nation that gives, East or West, to drive out the aggressor. Certainly we are going to stick to non-alignment, because today India is proud that it is not a satellite of any country in the world. Today every other country in the world, even in the communist world has recognised our bold policy and our moral right. Certainly Russia is neutral because of our non-alignment policy. What it may be tomorrow, I do not know. I may also say whatever may be difficulties we should fulfil our Plan; not only that, we should overfulfil the Plan. I do not want to repeat the many suggestions given here because I promised to finish in five minutes. I would appeal to my friends who talk here to remember that not only our country but the whole world is listening to us. I am glad the Swatantra Party Member said that in spite of our difficulties and differences all should support the Government and our Prime Minister. That is the truth. When that is so, why do people want to say something. If they must, they may criticise in private but praise them in public; that should be the motto.

Lastly, one word about the communists. I congratulate them. They are skating on thin ice. They are very embarrassed. They could not blame us for their predicament. Though publicly they say that their policy is contained in this resolution, they have not expelled their partymen who hold contrary views. Why should they tolerate such people for whom international politics is more important than even motherland? Shri Kumaramangalam says that unless we put them in the defence councils they were going to control the factory workers at the peril of the nation. We cannot believe when people speak like that. Let them by their actions show that they are patriotic and let them dissociate themselves from international communism. Let them be Indians first and communists later and let them prove that Indian communists are not like communists of other countries and for them India comes first and India comes last. Lastly, as a woman. I say that we place all our services of the women in India. We are not going to hesitate to send our husbands and brothers and sons to the front line. In the second line too every woman will work whether as a driver or telephone operator or as a nurse or as a cook or a scavenger or road sweeper and we will show by our action that Indian women are not far behind. Thank you, Sir, for this opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I have received 26 slips. I will call them, all these 26 persons before the Prime Minister rises to reply. But I shall receive no other name.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : बोलो भारत माता की जय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या है ? पब्लिक जलसे में तो हम नहीं बैठे हुये हैं । यह ठीक नहीं है, कुछ डिसिप्लिन होना चाहिये । इस तरीके से यहां पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर नहीं किया जाता है ।

Shri Priya Gupta: I beg to be excused.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

20.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 14, 1962/Kartika 23, 1884 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, November 13, 1962/Kartika 22, 1884 (Saka)*]

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344	Railway loop line between Jagadhari and Ludhiana *via* Chandigarh	1206
346	National Highways in Punjab	1206
347	Priority to exported goods	1207
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350	Covering over Platforms on N.F. Railway	1208–09
351	Postal services	1209
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357	Earth tremors in Delhi	1212
358	Advertisements by Air-India	1213
359	Air-India bookings	1213
360	Air-India inaugural flight to Moscow	1213–14
361	Diesel goods train between Moghalsarai and Rosa	1214—15
362	Railway track joining Indore with Dhulia	1215
363	Realignment of N.G. Kangra Valley section	1215—16

COLUMNS

OBITUARY REFERENCE 1216

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Haribhai Kunverabhai Baria who was a sitting Member of Lok Sabha.

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1217—25

Shri B.C. Seth called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the reported Railway accident between Manjhi and Bakulah stations on the North-Eastern Railway on 11th November, 1962 resulting in the death of 25 persons and injuries to several others.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1225—27

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 :

(i) Notification No. F.12/102/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th April, 1962;

(ii) Notification No. F.12/76/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th July, 1962.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1451 dated the 3rd November, 1962 issued under section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.

(3) A copy of the Indian Medical Council (Post-graduate Medical Education Committee) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1699 dated the 22nd July, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Indian Medical Counc Act, 1956.

COLUMNS

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS . . . . 1227—31

(i) The Minister of State for Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 30th May, 1962 to Starred Question No. 1182 by Shri Y.N. Singh regarding Hirakud Dam Project.

(ii) The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K.D. Malaviya) made a statement regarding supply position of petroleum products.

BILLS INTRODUCED . 1231,1232-33

(i) The Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(ii) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962 .

STATEMENTS *RE.* ORDINANCES LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 1233

(i) A copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, (No. 5 of 1962) was laid on the Table under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

(ii) A copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (No. 7 of 1962) was laid on the Table under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

COLUMNS

STATEMENTS *RE* ORDINANCES LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

RESOLUTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 1233—1446

Discussion on the two Resolutions regarding approval of Proclamation of Emergency, and Chinese Aggression moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and substitute motion and amendments thereto, moved on the 8th Novembr, 1962, continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—PRESENTED . . . 1446

Eighth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1962/KARTIKA 22, 1884 (*SAKA*)—

Further discussion and voting on the Resolutions regarding approval of Proclamation of Emergency , and Chinese Aggression, moved by the Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) and substitute motion and amendments, moved on 8th November, 1962.